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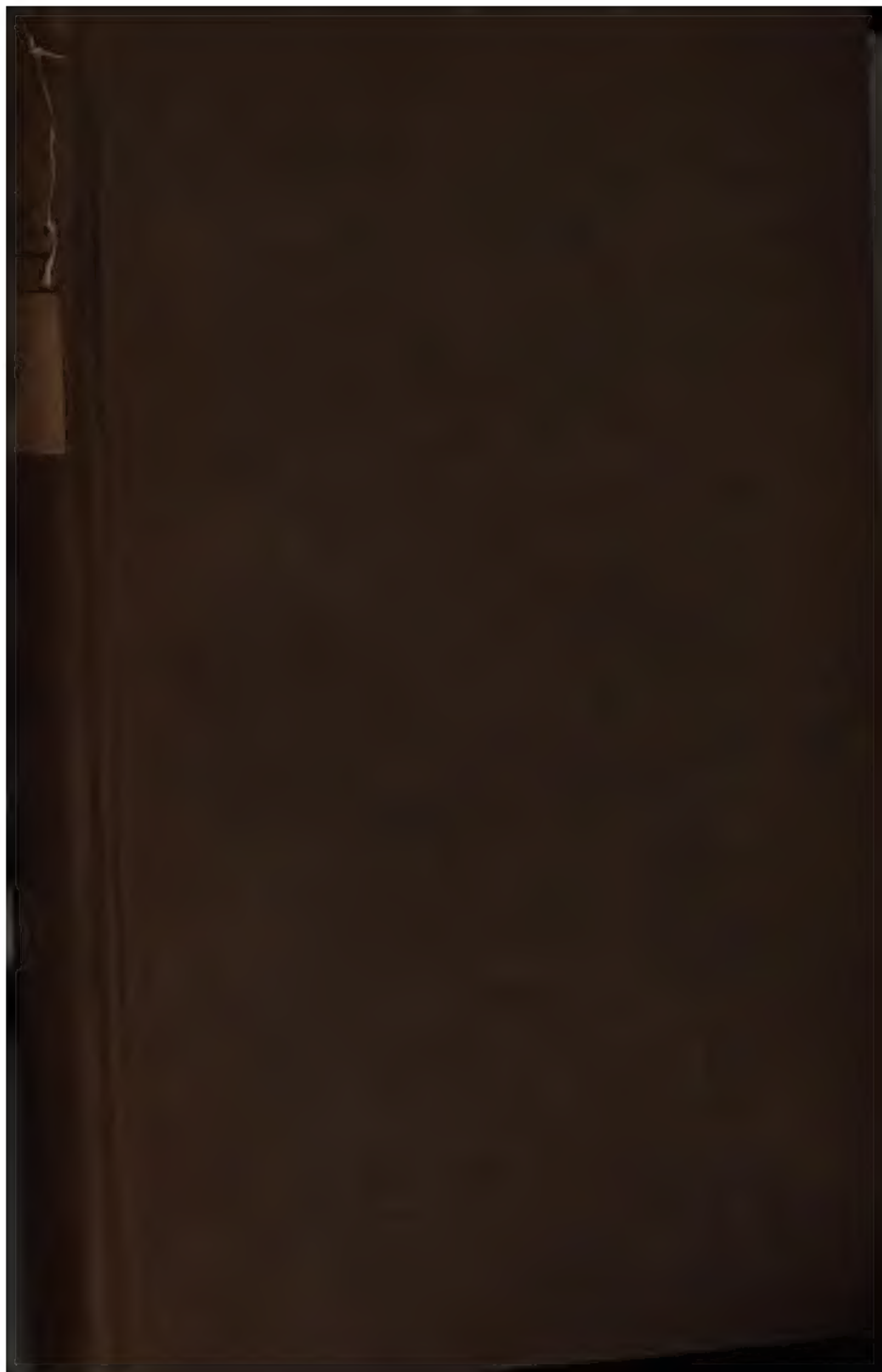
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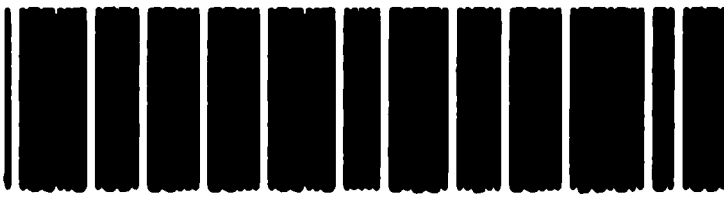
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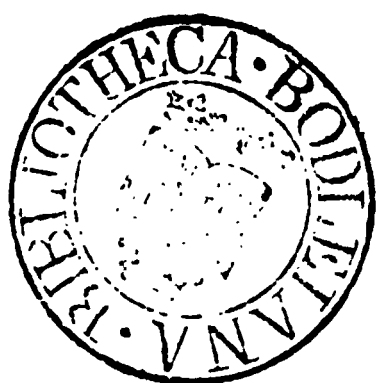
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341.



LIFE OF HOMER.

HOMER, a celebrated Greek poet, was the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be cotemporary with Hesiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Christ, and make him also cotemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinion proves the antiquity of Homer. Uncertainty prevails also concerning the place of his nativity: no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, as it is well expressed in these lines :

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos,

Argos, Athenæ,

Orbis de patrid certat, Homere, tud.

He was called *Melesigenes*, because supposed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and, indeed, this opinion is favoured by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the seats where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock, at the distance of about four miles from the mo-

dern capital of the island. These difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life.

In his two celebrated Poems called the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness, and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to surpass, or, perhaps, to equal their great master. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we must observe that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy successor Virgil. In his *Iliad*, Homer has described the resentment of Achilles, and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army, before the walls of Troy. In the *Odyssey*, the poet has chosen for his subject the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. These two poems are each divided into 24 books, the same number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and though the *Iliad* claims an uncontested superiority over the *Odyssey*, yet the same force, the same sublimity and elegance, prevail, though divested of its most powerful fire; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, beautifully compares the *Iliad* to the mid-day, and the *Odyssey* to the setting sun, and observes, that the latter still preserves its original splendour and majesty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was so universally admired, that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any passage in the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*; and,

indeed, it was a sufficient authority to settle disputed boundaries, or to support any argument. The poems of Homer are the compositions of a man who travelled and examined, with the most critical accuracy, whatever deserved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are astonished to see the different scenes which the pen of Homer described about three thousand years ago, still existing in the same unvaried form, and the sailor who steers his course along the *Ægean*, sees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Nestor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated festivals every fifth year in his honour, and medals were struck, which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In Egypt his memory was consecrated by Ptolemy Philopator, who erected a magnificent temple, within which was placed a statue of the poet beautifully surrounded with a representation of the seven cities which contended for the honor of his birth. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boasted that Homer was buried in their island; and the Cyprians claimed the same honour, and said that he was born of Themisto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword; and he carefully deposited the *Iliad* in one of the richest and most valuable caskets of Darius, observing, that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the

manner in which they now appear to us : and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labours have not much contributed to prove the native place, the patronage and connections, of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phocæis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by those who suppose, with Clemens Alex., 6 *Strom.* that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, (*voce Corinnus*) he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time that the Greeks besieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, represented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it was indelicate. Homer was represented as vomiting, and all other poets as swallowing what he ejected.

BOOK I.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon.

IN the War of Troy, the Greeks having sacked some of the neighbouring towns, and taken from thence two beautiful captives, Chryseis and Bryseis, allotted the first to Agamemnon, and the last to Achilles. Chryses, the father of Chryseis and priest of Apollo, comes to the Grecian camp to ransom her; with which the action of the poem opens, in the tenth year of the siege. The priest being refused and insolently dismissed by Agamemnon, entreats for vengeance from his god, who inflicts a pestilence on the Greeks. Achilles calls a council, and encourages Chalcas to declare the cause of it, who attributes it to the refusal of Chryseis. The king being obliged to send back his captive, enters into a furious contest with Achilles, which Nestor pacifies: however, as he had the absolute command of the army, he seizes on Bryseis in revenge. Achilles in discontent withdraws himself and his forces from the rest of the Greeks; and complaining to Thetis, she supplicates Jupiter to render them sensible of the wrong done to her son, by giving victory to the Trojans. Jupiter granting her suit incenses Juno, between whom the debate runs high, till they are reconciled by the address of Vulcan.

The time of two-and-twenty days is taken up in this book: nine during the plague, one in the council and quarrel of the princes, and twelve for Jupiter's stay with the Æthiopians, at whose return Thetis prefers her petition. The scene lies in the Grecian camp, then changes to Chrysa, and lastly to the gods on Olympus.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ‘ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Α’.

ΜΗΝΙΝ ᾄειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε’ ἔθηκε,
πολλὰς δ’ ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἀϊδι προΐαψεν
ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἠλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν
οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι· Διὸς δὲ τελείετο βουλή·
ἔξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
Ἀτρεΐδης τε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
τίς τ’ ἄρ’ σφῶε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

5

Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός· ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥρσε κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί,
οὐνεκα τὸν Χρῦσιν ἠτίμησ’ ἀρητῆρα
Ἀτρεΐδης. ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
λυσάμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ’ ἀπερείσι’ ἄποινα,
στέμμα τ’ ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν·

10

Ἀτρεΐδαί τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
ὕμιν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ’ ἔχοντες,
ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, εὖ δ’ οἴκαδ’ ἰκέσθαι·
παῖδα δ’ ἐμοὶ λῦσαί τε φίλην, τὰ δ’ ἄποινα δέχεσθαι,

15

20

¹ Heyne considers the *προ* in the composition of this verb of no force, viewing it as meaning nothing more than the simple verb.

² The realm of Pluto, the infernal regions, the shades below; the abode, place, or state of the dead.

³ That is, their bodies.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK I.

SING, goddess, the destructive wrath of the son of Peleus,
Achilles, which caused ten thousand sufferings to the
Achæans,

And prematurely sent¹ to Hades² many valiant souls
Of heroes, and made themselves³ a prey for dogs [5
And all birds; (and Jove's counsel was being accomplished;)
From the time⁴ indeed, namely, when first both the son of
Atreus, king of men,

And divine Achilles, having contended, separated.
And which, then, of the gods brought them together in
contention to fight?⁵ [been enraged

Latona's and Jove's son; for he having against the king
Raised up a destructive disease through the army, and the
people perished, 10

Because the son of Atreus dishonoured Chryses
The priest. For he came to the swift ships of the Achæans,
Both intending to redeem⁶ his daughter, and bringing an in-
finite ransom,

And having in his hands fillets of far-darting Apollo [15
Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders
of the people: [Achæans,

“Both ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved
To you indeed may the gods, possessing Olympian mansions,
grant

To destroy Priam's city, and happily to arrive at home;
But both release⁷ to me my daughter and this ransom re-
ceive,⁷ 20

⁴ Literally, *from what* time.

⁵ That is, caused them to quarrel.

⁶ λυσων, active, about to release, as l. 20. λυσομενος, middle, about to get released; i. e. to ransom, to redeem.

⁷ λυσαι and δεχεσθαι, infinitive for imperative.

ἄζόμενοι Διὸς υἱὸν, ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.

Ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ,
αἰδεῖσθαί θ' ἱερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε· 25

Μή σε, γέρον, κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχέω,
ἢ νῦν, δηθύνοντ', ἢ ὕστερον, αὖτις ἰόντα.
μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα θεοῖο.
τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης, 30
ἱστὸν ἐποιχομένην, καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώσαν.
ἀλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὥς κε νέηαι.

Ὡς ἔφατ'· ἔδδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων, καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ·
βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θίνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.
πολλὰ δ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ἡρᾶθ' ὁ γεραίος 35
Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἡὔκομος τέκε Λητώ·

Κλυθὶ μέν, Ἀργυρότοξ', ὃς Χρύσῃν ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις,
Σμινθεῦ· εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,
ἢ εἰ δὴ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρί' ἔκηα 40
ταύρων ἠδ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ·
τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν.

Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ,
τόξ' ὥμοισιν ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην· 45
ἐκλαγξαν δ' ἄρ' οἷστοι ἐπ' ὥμων χωομένοιο,
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. ὁ δ' ἦϊε νυκτὶ εἰκώς.
ἔζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δ' ἰὸν ἔηκε·
δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένητ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο.
οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς· 50

¹ Or, *attending to*, in order to arrange, or put in good order.

² That is, more securely than thou otherwise wouldst.

³ ἀμφιβαινω, *to go round about*, and so protect—guard, as a guardian deity—taken from the actions of a wild animal defending its young.

⁴ An epithet of Apollo, given by emigrants from Crete, who, by the advice of an oracle, had settled in Troas, where they were harassed by large swarms of

Reverencing Jove's son, far-darting Apollo."

Then indeed all the other Achæans testified their assent,
Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
ransom; [his soul,

But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing in
But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
a harsh command. 25

"Let me not, old man, catch thee at the hollow ships,
Either now lingering, or hereafter coming again.
Lest, perchance, the sceptre and fillet of the god should not
avail thee. [her

But her I will not release, before even old age comes upon
In our house in Argos, far from her father-land, 30
The loom plying, and my bed partaking.¹ [back."²

But begone, irritate me not, that safer thou mayest go
Thus he spake; and the old man feared, and obeyed
the command;

And he went silent along the shore of the loud-sounding sea.
And afterwards going apart the old man prayed much 35
To king Apollo, whom the beautiful-haired Latona bore.

"Hear me, bearer of the silver-bow, who hast protected
and still protectest Chrysa,³

And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over,
Sminthuan:⁴ if, at any time, I have hang⁵ thy temple with
garlands agreeable to thee,

Or if indeed I ever consumed for thee the fat thighs 40
Of bulls and of goats, perform for me this request:
May the Danaï atone for my tears⁶ by thy darts."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard;
And he went down from the tops of Olympus angry in heart,
Having his bow on his shoulders, and his closely-covered
quiver; [enraged,

And then the arrows rattled on the shoulders of him
As he himself was set in motion,⁷ and he went like to night.
Then he sat himself down apart from the ships, and among
them⁸ he sent an arrow;

And dreadful was the twang of the silver-bow.
Mules indeed first he attacked and the swift dogs; 50

mouse, called in the Cretan dialect, *σμυθός*. Apollo, being invoked, listened to the prayers of the suppliants, and destroyed the vermin grateful for which relief the inhabitants raised a temple and a statue to Sminthean Apollo, and placed at the foot of the statue the figure of a mouse.

¹ Or, *roofed over a temple*.

² Or, *suffer punishment for my tears*.

³ Or, *he mourning*.

⁴ That is, *the ships*.

- αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἔχευε κῆρ ἐφίεις
 βάλλ', αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων καίοντο θαμνισαί.
 ἐννῆμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦχετο κῆλα θεοῖο,
 τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσασατο λαὸν Ἀχιλλεύς·
 τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη· 55
 κήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥὰ θνήσκοντας ὀράτο.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν, ὀμηγερέες τε γέγοντο,
 τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 Ἄτρεϊδῃ, νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας οἶω
 ἄψ' ἀποναστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν, 60
 εἰ δὲ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾷ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοίς.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἣ ἱερῆα,
 ἣ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον· καὶ γάρ τ' ἄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἔστιν·
 ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὅ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
 εἴ τ' ἄρ' ὄγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἴ θ' ἐκατόμβης· 65
 αἴ κέν πως ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
 βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
 Ἦτοι ὄγ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 Κάλχας Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος,
 ὃς ᾗδῃ τά τ' ἐόντα, τά τ' ἐσσόμενα, πρό τ' ἐόντα, 70
 καὶ νῆσσο' ἠγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν· Ἰδμεν εἴσω
 ἦν διὰ μαντασύνην, τὴν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
 ὃς σφιν εὖφρονέων ἀγορήσατο, καὶ μετέειπεν·
 ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, κέλεαί με, Διὶ φίλε, μυθήσασθαι
 μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος. 75
 τριγὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μοι ὅμοσον,
 ἣ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεσι καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν.
 ἣ γὰρ οἶομαι ἄνδρα χολωσέμεν, ὃς μέγα πάντων
 Ἀργείων κρατεῖ, καὶ οἱ πειθονται Ἀχαιοί.
 κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη. 80

¹ Juno had two reasons for her partiality to the Greeks—first, because she was in such high repute in Argos that the whole country was said to be her temple, secondly, because Paris had decided against her when she stood candidate with Minerva and Venus for the prize of beauty.

² Or, *Achilles swift as in his feet*.

³ That is, some vow made, but not performed.

But afterwards against themselves a bitter arrow sending
 He was striking them, and continually frequent pyres of
 dead bodies were being burned. [arrows of the god,
 For nine days indeed through the army were going the
 But on the tenth Achilles summoned the people to an as-
 sembly ;

For in his mind the white-armed goddess Juno put it : 55
 For she was concerned for the Danaï,¹ because indeed she
 saw them dying. [together,

And when therefore they were collected, and were assembled
 Then indeed the swift-of-foot Achilles² raising himself up
 spake among them. [back

"Son of Atreus, I am of opinion that we now wandering
 Should return, if, at least, we would escape death, 60
 Since indeed both war and pestilence together are destroy-
 ing the Achæans.

But come now let us enquire of some seer, or priest, [Jove ;)
 Or even interpreter of dreams ; (for the dream also is from
 Who may tell on what account Phœbus Apollo is so enraged,
 Whether in truth he has a complaint against us either on
 account of a vow³ or a hecatomb ; 65

If, by any means, of the fat⁴ of lambs, and of perfect goats,
 Having partaken,⁵ he is willing to ward off destruction from
 us. [to them rose up

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And
 Chalcas, son of Thestor, of augurs by far the best,

Who knew as well the things that are, and the things that
 shall be, and the things that have gone before. 70

And was guide to the ships of the Achæans as far as Ilium,
 Through that skill in divining which Phœbus Apollo gave
 him ; [spake to them :

Who, favourably disposed towards them,⁶ harangued, and

"O Achilles, beloved of Jove, thou commandest me to tell
 Apollo's anger,⁷ the far-darting king. 75

Therefore I will tell ; but do thou promise, and swear to me,
 That thou wilt assuredly promptly defend me with words
 and hands. [holds a powerful sway

For assuredly I imagine that I shall anger the man, who
 Over all the Argives, and him the Achæans obey⁸

For a king is the more powerful (of the two) when he shall
 become enraged with a man of inferior rank. 80

¹ Or, the fume or odour arising from the sacrifice offered.

² Or, met with.

³ Or, with sage thoughts towards them ; literally, thinking well.

⁴ That is, the cause of the anger.

⁵ Or, to him they render themselves obedient, or, him they follow

εἵπερ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,
 ἀλλὰ γε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, ὄφρα τελέσῃ,
 ἐν στήθεσιν ἐοῖσι· σὺ δὲ φράσαι, εἴ με σαώσῃς.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 θαρσήςσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον, ὃ τι οἴσθα. 85

οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα Διὶ φίλον, ὥτε σὺ, Κάλχαν,
 εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
 οὔτις, ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο,
 σοὶ κοίλῃς παρὰ νηυσὶ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίσει
 συμπάντων Δαναῶν· οὐδ' ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἵπῃς, 90
 ὃς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὐχεται εἶναι.

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε, καὶ ἡῦδα μάντις ἀμύμων·
 οὔτ' ἄρ' ὄγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, οὔθ' ἐκατόμβης,
 ἀλλ' ἔνεκ' ἀρητῆρος, ὃν ἠτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
 οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἄποινα. 95
 τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν Ἐκηβόλος, ἡδ' ἔτι δώσει,
 οὐδ' ὅγε πρὶν λοιμοῖο βαρείας χεῖρας ἀφέξει,
 πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην
 ἀπριάτην, ἀνάποινον, ἄγειν θ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην
 ἐς Χρύσην· τότε κέν μιν ἱλασσάμενοι πεπίθοιμεν. 100

Ἦτοι ὄγ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 ἦρως Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἀχνύμενος· μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαιναι
 πῖμπλαντ', ὅσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἔϊκτην.
 Κάλχαντα πρότιστα κάκ' ὀσσόμενος προσέειπε· 105

Μάντι κακῶν, οὔπω ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυον εἶπας.
 αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ' ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι·
 ἐσθλὸν δ' οὐδέ τί πω εἶπας ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐτέλεσσας.
 καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις,
 ὥς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφιν Ἐκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει, 110

¹ φρασαι, middle imperative: literally, *speak for yourself*.

² Or, *I living and seeing*.

³ That is, that Agamemnon was the cause of Apollo's anger: see l. 75.

⁴ Or, *having rolling eyes, darting quick, and lovely glances*.

⁵ δη has three principal senses: 1st, illative; 2nd, equivalent to; (*you are to*

For even although he stifle his rage indeed even on the
 same day, [breast
 Yet indeed afterwards also he retains resentment in his
 In order that he may execute it; but do thou consider
 whether thou wilt secure me."

And replying, him the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed:
 "Fully taking courage, speak the divination, whatever thou
 knowest. 85

For no—by Apollo dear to Jove, to whom thou, Chalcas,
 Praying revealest divinings to the Danaï,
 Not any one, while I live and see² on earth,
 Shall lay heavy hands on thee at the hollow ships,
 Of all the Danaï together; not even if thou shouldst say
 Agamemnon,³ [of the Achæans."

Who professes to be, at the present time, by far the greatest
 And then indeed the blameless prophet took courage, and
 spake. [of a vow nor a hecatomb;

"He, in truth, has a complaint against us neither on account
 But on account of his priest, whom Agamemnon dishonoured,
 Nor released his daughter, and received not the ransom. 95
 On this account then the Far-darter has given sufferings,
 and still will give, [before

Nor will he keep away his heavy hands from the pestilence
 That, at all events, he has given back to her father the
 black-eyed⁴ damsel [hecatomb

Without purchase, without ransom, and conducts a sacred
 To Chrysa: then perhaps we, having propitiated, may per-
 suade him." [them rose up 101

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And to
 The hero, the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon
 Being indignant; and with anger his diaphragm, very black
 all around,

Was filled, and his two eyes resembled blazing fire.

Chalcas, first of all, eyeing with severity, he addressed: 105

"Prophet of ills, not at any time yet to me saidst thou what
 was agreeable.

Always to thee to divine evils is pleasant to thy mind;
 And never yet saidst thou any good word, nor accomplish-
 ed one.

And now delivering divinations among the Danaï thou ha-
 ranguest, [ings to them, 110

As if, forsooth,⁵ on this account the Far-darter causes suffer-

known. 3rd, used as *ὀφθαλμ.* forsooth—ironically, when referred to the words of
 a previous speaker.

οὔνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηΐδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
 οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι· ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
 οἴκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα,
 κουριδῆς ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὗ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερεῖων
 οὐ δέμας, οὐδὲ φυὴν, οὔτ' ἄρ φρένας, οὔτε τι ἔργα. 115
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον.
 βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ' ἐτοιμάσατ', ὄφρα μὴ οἶος
 Ἄργείων ἀγέραςτος ἔω. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.
 λεύσσετε γὰρ τόγε πάντες, ὃ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἄλλη. 120
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
 Ἄτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων.
 πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
 οὐδέ τί πω ἴδμεν ξυνήϊα κείμενα πολλά·
 ἀλλὰ, τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται, 125
 λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλῖλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῶ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
 τριπλῇ τετραπλῇ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἳ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
 δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι.
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· 130
 μῆδ' οὕτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐὼν, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
 κλέπτε νόω· ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι, οὐδέ με πείσεις.
 ἢ ἐθέλεις, ὄφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχῃς γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὐτως
 ἦσθαι δευόμενον; κέλει δέ με τήνδ' ἀποδοῦναι;
 ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί, 135
 ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμὸν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται—
 εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν· ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι
 ἢ τεὸν, ἢ Αἴαντος ἰὼν γέρας, ἢ Ὀδυσῆος
 ἄξω ἐλὼν. ὃ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὃν κεν ἴκωμαι.
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὐτίς· 140

¹ That is, lovely as she is.

² Literally, *skilful though being*.

³ When Homer gives to his heroes the epithet of *godlike* we are not to understand it as an ascription of universal excellence, but only of some one quality perhaps of mind or body, by which they merit praise.

⁴ Or, *delude your mind*.

⁵ Or, *outrisp in running, gettier the better of me, or overreach me; or, outwit me*.

Because I the damsel Chryseis's splendid ransom
Was not willing to receive; since I had much rather her
Have at home. For, in fact, I even prefer her to Clytem-
nestra,

My youthful wife; since she is not her inferior
Either in person, or in mien, or indeed in mind, or at all in
accomplishments. 115

But even thus I am willing to give her back, if that is better.
I had *rather* that the people should be safe, than that they
should perish.

But for me a reward immediately prepare, that I may not be
The only one of the Argives unrewarded. Since that is not
fitting either. [way." 120

For ye all see this, at least, that my reward is going another
And thereupon him the swift-footed divine Achilles an-
swered:

"Most *vain*-glorious son of Atreus, most greedy of all.
Why—how shall the magnanimous Achæans give thee a
reward? [common.

Not yet do we at all know of many things being laid up in
But those things which, indeed, from the cities we sacked,
these have been divided, 125

And it is not fitting that the tribes should gather together
these collected over again. [Achæans

But do thou indeed now give her up to the god, and then we
Triply and quadruply will recompense thee, if ever Jove
Grant us the well-walled Trojan city utterly to destroy."

And replying, king Agamemnon said to him: 130

"Do not thus, skilful as thou art," godlike³ Achilles,
Deal deceitfully with your mind;⁴ since thou wilt not go by,⁵
nor persuade me. [I, without cause,

Wishest thou that thyself shouldest have a reward, and that
Should sit without one? and desirest thou me to give her
back? [a reward, 135

However, if indeed the magnanimous Achæans will give me
Having adapted it to my mind, so that it shall be a suitable
one,⁶ *well and good*,⁷ [gone

But if they do not give me one, then indeed I myself having
Will seize either thine or Ajax's reward, or, having taken,
I will bear away, Ulysses's. And he will be greatly enraged
whomsoever I visit.⁸ [after 140

But, however, these things we will deliberate on even here-

³ Or, one of equal worth

⁴ The figure "apostrophe," a form of speech by which the speaker, through some affectation or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

⁵ Or, to whomsoever I shall have come

νῦν δ' ἄγε, νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην
 θείομεν, ἂν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσηΐδα καλλιπάρηον
 βήσομεν, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἔστω,
 ἥ Αἴας, ἥ Ἰδομενεὺς, ἥ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς, 145
 ἥ σὺ, Πηλεΐδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν,
 ὄφρ' ἡμῖν Ἑκάεργον ἰάσσεαι ἱερὰ ρέξας.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
 πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεσι πείθεται Ἀχαιῶν, 150
 ἥ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι, ἥ ἀνδράσιν ἴφι μάχεσθαι;
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον αἰχμητῶν
 δεῦρο μαχησόμενος· ἐπεὶ οὔτι μοι αἵτιοί εἰσιν.
 οὐ γὰρ πώποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἤλασαν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
 οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρῃ 155
 καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ'· ἐπειὴ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ
 οὔρεά τε σκιόεντα, θάλασσά τε ἠχήμεθα·
 ἀλλὰ σοι, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδὲς, ἄμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὄφρα σὺ χαίρης,
 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ, σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
 πρὸς Τρώων, τῶν οὔτι μετατρέπη, οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις· 160
 καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
 ὧ ἔπι πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅππότε Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον·
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυαῖκος πολέμοιο 165
 χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσ'· ἀτὰρ, ἣν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,
 σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
 ἔρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπὴν κεκάμω πολεμίζων.
 νῦν δ' εἴμι Φθίηνδ' ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν,
 οἴκαδ' ἵμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' οἴω, 170
 ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν, ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.

¹ Or, in sufficient numbers; or, properly selected.

² Or, most terrific.

³ Or, having offered sacred things.

⁴ Or, having viewed him with a menacing look.

⁵ Some render it, to go on an expedition.

But now come, a black ship let us draw towards the divine sea,
And assemble rowers adequately,¹ and in it place
A hecatomb, and the fair-checked Chryseis herself
Put on board, and let the commander be some one member
of the council,

Either Ajax, or Idomeneus, or divine Achilles; 145

Or thou, son of Peleus, of all men the most admirable,²

That for us the Far-shooter thou mayest render favourable,
having offered sacrifices."³ [Iles said to him.

And then, having looked sternly,⁴ the swift-of-foot Achil-
"Ah! clothed with impudence, set upon gain,

How, willingly, can any one of the Achæans comply with
thy commands, [fight? 151

Either to undertake a way-laying,⁵ or with men bravely to
Truly I came not hither for the purpose of fighting on ac-
count of [wards me

The Trojan warriors; since not at all are they in fault to-
For not at any time drove they away my oxen, nor indeed
my horses,

Nor ever in deep-soiled, hero-nourishing Phthia [many 156
Injured they the fruit; since (there lie) between both very
Shady mountains, and the roaring sea:

But along with thee, O very impudent man, we followed
that thou mightest rejoice, [thee, dog-faced,

Satisfaction endeavouring to procure for Menelaus and for
From the Trojans, which things thou not at all regardest,
nor carest for; [the reward from me, 161

And now thou threatenest that thou thyself wilt take away
For which I toiled much, and (which) the sons of the Achæ-
ans gave me. [Achæans

Never indeed have I a reward equal to thee, whenever the
Lay waste a well-inhabited town of the Trojans

Yet the greater part of the harassing war 165

My hands direct; but if at any time there comes a division,
To thee the reward is by much the greater: but I, after I
have become weary in warring,

Come to the ships possessing one both small⁶ and dear,⁷

But now I will depart⁸ to Phthia; since it is much better
To go home with my curve-beaked⁹ ships: nor do I think
that you, 170

I being dishonoured here, will acquire a revenue¹⁰ & wealth. ¹¹

⁶ *Small*—that is, when compared with Agamemnon's.

⁷ *Dear*: that is, one prized though small.

⁸ *εἶμι*, frequently used for future in Homer, but invariably so in A. C.

⁹ An epithet of the ship from the shape of its prow.

¹⁰ *αἴρεος*, the production of one year.

¹¹ *πλοῦτος* that which is acquired by the lapse of several years.

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
 φεῦγε μάλ’, εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται· οὐδέ σ’ ἔγωγε
 λίσσομαι εἵνεκ’ ἐμείο μένειν· παρ’ ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι,
 οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς. 175

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσί Διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων·
 αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοί τε, μάχαι τε.
 εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσί, θεὸς που σοὶ τόγ’ ἔδωκεν.
 οἴκαδ’ ἰὼν σὺν νηυσὶ τε σῆς καὶ σοῖς ἐτάροισι,
 Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε. σέθεν δ’ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω, 180
 οὐδ’ ὄθομαι κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ἴδδε·
 ὥς ἔμ’ ἀφαιρεῖται Χρυσηΐδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
 τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σὺν νηϊ τ’ ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισι
 πέμψω· ἐγὼ δέ κ’ ἄγω Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον
 αὐτὸς ἰὼν κλισίηνδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας· ὄφρ’ εὖ εἰδῆς, 185
 ὅσσον φέρτερός εἰμι σέθεν, στυγέη δὲ καὶ ἄλλος
 ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, καὶ ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην.

ᾧ φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ’ ἄχος γένετ’, ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ
 στήθεσσι λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
 ἧ ὄγε φάσγανον ὀξὺ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ 190
 τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, ὃ δ’ Ἀτρεΐδην ἐναρίζοι,
 ἧέ χόλον παύσειεν, ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.
 ἕως ὃ ταῦθ’ ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
 ἔλκετο δ’ ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος· ἦλθε δ’ Ἀθήνη
 οὐρανόθεν. πρὸ γὰρ ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη, 195
 ἄμφω δμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε.
 στῆ δ’ ὀπιθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἔλε Πηλείωνα,
 οἷῳ φαινομένη, τῶν δ’ ἄλλων οὔτις ὀράτο.
 θάμβησε δ’ Ἀχιλεὺς, μετὰ δὲ τράπετ’, αὐτίκα δ’ ἔγνω
 Παλλάδ’ Ἀθηναίην· δεινὸν δέ οἱ ὅσσε φάανθεν· 200
 καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Τίπτ’ αὐτ’, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουθας ;

¹ Or, *Jove the source of all good counsel or wisdom.*

² Or, *being angry.*

³ That is, he hesitated what to decide upon.

And then the king of men, Agamemnon, replied to him :
 "Flee by all means, if thy mind is inclined ; nor do I, for
 my part, thee [others also
 Entreat, for the sake of me, to remain ; with me (there are)
 Who will honour me, but especially counselling Jove.¹ 175
 And the most hateful to me art thou of the Jove-nourished
 kings ; [battles.
 For always to thee strife is pleasant as well as wars and
 If very strong thou art, a god perchance gave this to thee.
 Homewards having gone with both thy ships and thy com-
 panions,
 The Myrmidons reign over. Thee indeed I regard not, 180
 Nor care for, though angry.² And I will threaten thee thus :
 Since from me Phœbus Apollo takes away Chryseis,
 Her indeed I, with both my own ship and my own com-
 panions,
 Will send ; but I will carry off the fair-cheeked Bryseis,
 Thy own reward, having gone myself to thy tent ; that well
 thou mayest know [also may dread 186
 How much more powerful I am than thou, and that another
 To call himself equal to me, and to be likened in opposition."
 Thus he spake ; and grief was to the son of Peleus,
 and in his hairy
 Breast his heart in two ways meditated,³ [190
 Whether he, having drawn his sharp sword from his thigh,
 Should make them indeed rise up from their seats, and he
 should kill the son of Atreus,
 Or put an end to his wrath, and restrain his passion.
 Whilst he these things was meditating in his mind and in
 his soul, [indeed Minerva came
 And was drawing out of the scabbard his great sword, then
 From heaven. For the white-armed goddess Juno sent her
 forth, 195
 Both loving, and regarding both equally in her soul.
 And she stood behind, and by his auburn hair seized the
 son of Peleus, [her.
 To him alone appearing, and of the others not any one saw
 And surprized was Achilles, and turned back, and immedi-
 ately knew
 Pallas Minerva ; and dreadful her two eyes⁴ shone : 200
 And having accosted her, *these* winged words he spake to
 her : [come?
 "Why here, offspring of Ægis-bearing Jove, hast thou

4

Divini signa decoris,
Ardentesque notate oculos.—*Virg. Æneid*, lib. V, 647.

ἢ ἵνα ὕβριν ἴδῃ Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἀτρεΐδαο ;
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέεσθαι οἶώ,
 ἧς ὑπεροπλήσι τάχ' ἄν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσση. 205

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 ἦλθον ἐγὼ παύσουςα τεὸν μένος, αἶ κε πίθηαι,
 οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δέ μ' ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
 ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρι. 210
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι ἔπεσι μὲν ὀνειδίσουν, ὥς ἔσεται περ.
 ὦδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
 καὶ ποτέ τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἄγλαα δῶρα
 ὕβριος εἵνεκα τῆσδε· σὺ δ' ἴσχεο, πείθεο δ' ἡμῖν.

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς· 215
 χρὴ μὲν σφωϊτερόν γε, θεὰ, ἔπος εἰρύσασθαι,
 καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· ὥς γὰρ ἄμεινον.
 ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθῃται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ.

Ἦ, καὶ ἐπ' ἀργυρῇ κώπῃ σκέθε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν·
 ἄψ δ' ἐς κουλεὸν ὥσε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε 220
 μύθῳ Ἀθηναίης. ἡ δ' Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει
 δώματ' ἐς αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους.
 Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
 Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐπω λῆγε χόλοιο·

Οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι,
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
 τέτληκας θυμῷ· τόδε τοι κῆρ εἶδεται εἶναι.

ἢ πολὺ λῳϊὸν ἐστί, κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι, ὅστις σέθεν ἀντίον εἶπη. 230

δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
 ἢ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι·

¹ i. e. Just as reproachful terms shall occur to you.

² εκλυον, the aorist tense, denoting custom.

³ Spoken ironically.

⁴ Or, a king who lives on, or wastes the property of his people.

Is it that thou mayest see the insolence of Agamemnon, the
son of Atreus? [accomplished,

But I declare to thee, and that which also I think will be
By his over-bearing conduct he may perhaps at some time
lose his life." 205

But him, in turn, the blue-eyed goddess Minerva addressed:
"I came to put a stop to thine anger, if indeed thou wilt be
persuaded, [forth,

From heaven; and me the white-armed goddess Juno sent
Both loving and regarding both equally in her soul.

But come, cease from contention, nor draw the sword with
thy hand. [shall be.¹ 211

But certainly indeed with words reproach him, just as it
For thus I declare, and that which shall also be accomplished;
Even, at some time, to thee shall be presented thrice so ma-
ny splendid gifts [obey us."

On account of this insult, but thou restrain thyself, and

And, replying, her the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed. 215

"It is indeed fitting, goddess, that I should obey your com-
mand at least, [is better.

Although I have been much irritated in soul; for thus it
Whoever obeys the gods, him specially they are wont² to
hear.' [hand;

He said, and, on his sword hilt of silver, checked his heavy
And back to the scabbard thrust the great sword, nor diso-
beyed 220

The word of Minerva. But she to Olympus had gone,
To the mansions of Ægis-bearing Jove to the midst of the
other deities.

But the son of Peleus anew, in offensive words, [wrath ·
Addressed the son of Atreus, and ceased not yet from his

"Heavy with wine, having the eyes of a dog, but the heart
of a stag, [been armed, 226

Neither at any time for war along with the people to have
Nor to go to an ambushade with the chieftains of the Achæ-
ans, [to thee.

Hast thou dared in thy soul; this indeed seems to be death
Truly far more useful³ is it, throughout the extensive army
of the Achæans, [in opposition to thee 230

The gifts to take away from *any one*, who may have spoken
Thou art a people-devouring king,⁴ since thou reignest over
worthless men; [insulted for the last time.

For (else) surely, son of Atreus, thou wouldst now have
But I declare to thee, and I will swear a great oath in
addition;

ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὔποτε φύλλα καὶ ὄζους
 φύσει, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν, 235
 οὐδ' ἀναθλήσει· περὶ γάρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψε
 φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν· νῦν αὐτὲ μιν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικασπόλοι, οἵτε θέμιστας
 πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύεται· ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·
 ἢ ποτ' Ἀχιλλῆος ποθὴ ἵξεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν 240
 σύμπαντας· τοῖς δ' οὔ τι δυνήσεται ἀχνύμενός περ
 χραισμεῖν, εὖτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὑφ' Ἑκτορος ἀνδροφόνιοι
 θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι· σὺ δ' ἔνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις
 χῳόμενος, ὅτ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.

ὣς φάτο Πηλεΐδης, προτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ 245
 χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔζετο δ' αὐτός.
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε. τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
 ἡδυεπὴς ἀνόρουσε, λιγύς Πυλίων ἀγορητὴς,
 τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδὴ.
 τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 250
 ἐφθίαθ', οἳ οἱ πρόσθεν ἅμα τράφεν ἡδὲ γέγοντο
 ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἄνασσαν.
 ὅς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῖδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.
 ἦ κεν γηθῆσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες, 255
 ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροῖατο θυμῷ,
 εἰ σφῶϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο μαρναμένοϊιν,
 οἳ περὶ μὲν βουλήν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἐστὸν ἐμεῖο.
 ἤδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἄρείοσιν, ἥπερ ὑμῖν, 260
 ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, καὶ οὔποτε μ' οἷγ' ἀθέριζον.
 οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,
 οἷον Πειρίθοόν τε, Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 Καινέα τ', Ἐξάδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,

¹ Or, who preserve the laws (which they have received) from Jove.

² Or, for Achilles.

³ πίπτωσι, subjunctive for future.

⁴ Or, and from the tongue of this man.

Verily, by this sceptre, which never indeed leaves and
 branches [tains, 235
 Will produce, since first it left the trunk on the moun-
 Nor will shoot forth again; for indeed the brass stripped off
 from around it [Acharans,

Both its leaves and bark; now, moreover, it the sons of the
 Dispensers of justice, bear in their hands, who laws¹

From Jove defend; and this shall be a great oath to thee;
 Truly at some time a desire of Achilles² shall reach the
 sons of the Achæans 240

Altogether; and them not at all shalt thou be able to assist,
 Although distressed, when many at the hands of the man-
 slaying Hector

Shall fall³ dying; and thou wilt within thee tear thy soul,
 Being furious, because the bravest of the Achæans thou
 honouredst not at all." [sceptre 245

Thus spake the son of Peleus, and on the ground cast the
 Adorned with golden studs, and sat himself down.

But the son of Atreus on the other side was raging. Then
 indeed to them the sweet-speaking

Nestor started up, the clear-toned orator of the Pylans,
 From whose tongue⁴ also flowed a voice sweeter than
 honey. [speaking men 250

And with him already indeed two generations of articulate-
 Had passed away, who formerly were brought up and lived
 along with him

In sacred⁵ Pylus, and among the third he was reigning.
 Who, being well affected towards them, harangued, and
 said among them,

"Alas!"⁶ surely great grief is come to the Achæan land;
 Assuredly would Priam be delighted, and the sons of Priam,
 And the other Trojans would exceedingly rejoice in soul,
 If they should hear of you two contending in all this man-
 ner; [them in fighting.⁷

You who indeed surpass the Danaï in counsel, and surpass
 But be persuaded; for ye both are younger than I.

For before now⁸ I even with better men than 260

Ye associated, and not at any time did they indeed slight me.

Verily never yet saw I such men, nor shall I see,⁹

Such as both Pirithous, and Dryas, shepherd of tribes;

And Cæneus, and Exadius, and Polyphemus, match for a god,

¹ That is, under divine protection, or, favoured by divinities.

⁶ Or, ye gods

⁷ μαχεσθαι is here used as a noun in the accusative.

⁸ Or, once already. or, some time ago.

⁹ Subjunctive for future indicative.

- Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισι. 265
 κάρτιστοι δὴ κείνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν.
 κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν, καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο
 Φηρσὶν ὄρεσκόωσι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.
 καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἔλθων
 τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοί· 270
 καὶ μαχόμεν κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἐγώ. κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις
 τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο.
 καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνιεν, πείθοντό τε μύθῳ.
 ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμμες, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἄμεινον.
 μήτε σὺ τόνδ', ἀγαθὸς περ ἐὼν, ἀποαίρεο κούρην, 275
 ἀλλ' ἔα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας νῆες Ἀχαιῶν·
 μήτε σὺ, Πηλεΐδῃ, ἔλ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῇ
 ἀντιβίην· ἐπεὶ οὔποθ' ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς
 σκηπτουῆχος βασιλεὺς, ὥτε Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν.
 εἰ δὲ σὺ καρτερὸς ἐσσί, θεὰ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ, 280
 ἀλλ' ὄγε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεδὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
 λίσσομ', Ἀχιλλῇ μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν
 ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσι πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· 285
 ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·
 ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
 πάντων μὲν κρατέειν ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν,
 πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνειν, ἅτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἶω.
 εἰ δέ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες, 290
 τοῦνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι ;
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἡμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
 ἦ γάρ κε δειλὸς τε καὶ οὔτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
 εἰ δὴ σοι πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπῃς.
 ἄλλοισι δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε 295
 σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι οἶω.

¹ Or, from a distant land.

² Or, according to myself; i. e. according to the strength I had; or, by myself; that is, apart from the rest.

And Theseus, son of Ægeus, like to the immortals. [up. 266
Assuredly the strongest of men on earth were they brought
The strongest indeed were they, and with the strongest
they fought. [they destroyed them.

The mountain-dwelling Centaurs, and in a terrific manner
And I indeed with them associated, having come from Pylus,
From a distance, from the land of Apis,¹ for themselves called
me: [any one 271

And I fought to the best of my power.² And with them not
Of those who are now mortals on earth would fight.

And they indeed listened to my counsels, and yielded to my
advice.

But be ye also persuaded, since to yield is better.

Neither do thou from him, brave though thou be, take away
the damsel, [the reward to him. 276

But let her alone, as at first the sons of the Achæans gave
Nor do thou, son of Peleus, desire to contend with the king
In opposition; since never has a sceptre-bearing king,
To whom Jove gave glory, received equal honour.

And if thou art strong, and a goddess mother bore thee, 280
Yet he at least is (thy) superior, since he reigns over greater
numbers. [thermore I, for my part,

But do thou, son of Atreus, put a stop to thine anger: further
Entreat thee against Achilles to give up thy wrath, who is
the great

Bulwark from the destructive war for all the Achæans."

And, replying, king Agamemnon said to him, 285

"Verily now, old man, all these things at least according to
propriety hast thou spoken;

But this man wishes to be above all others—

Wishes indeed over all to bear rule, and over all to reign,
And to all to dictate;³ in which things I think that I shall
not yield.

And, if the ever-existing gods made him a warrior, 290

On this account do they ordain that he should utter re-
proaches?" [ed him:

And then, interrupting his speech, divine Achilles answer-
"Why—surely both coward and worthless should I be called,
If indeed I should hold under⁴ to thee in every affair, whatso-
ever thou mayest say;

On others indeed these things enjoin, for me at least 295

Do not dictate to; for I at least do not think that I shall
any longer obey thee

² Or, all to give signal to.

⁴ i. e. be subject to.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι·
 χερσὶ μὲν οὗτοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κούρης
 οὔτε σοὶ, οὔτέ τ' ἄλλω, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες.
 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοι ἐστὶ βοῆ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνῃ, 300
 τῶν οὐκ ἂν τι φέροις ἂν ἐλὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνῶωσι καὶ οἶδε·
 αἰψά τοι αἶμα κελαινὸν ἐρωήσῃ περὶ δουρί.

ὣς τῷ γ' ἀντιβίοισι μαχησαμένῳ ἐπέεσσιν
 ἀνστήτην· λῦσαν δ' ἀγορὴν παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. 305
 Πηλεΐδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆας εἵσας
 ἦϊε σὺν τε Μενoitιάδῃ καὶ οἷς ἐτάροισιν·

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἄρα νῆα βοῆν ἄλαδε προέρυσσεν,
 ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἔκρινεν εἰκόσιν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην
 βῆσε θεῶ· ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσήϊδα καλλιπάρηον 310
 εἶσεν ἄγων· ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἔβη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.
 οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα·

λαοὺς δ' Ἀτρεΐδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἄνωγεν.
 οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς ἅλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον·
 ἔρδον δ' Ἀπόλλωνι τεληέσσας ἐκατόμβας 315
 ταύρων ἡδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῖν' ἁλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο.
 κνίσση δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶ.

ὣς οἱ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν. οὐ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 λῆγ' ἔριδος, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπείλεσ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ.
 ἄλλ' ὄγε Ταλθύβιον τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπε, 320
 τῷ οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὀτρηρῷ θεράποντε·

Ἔρχεσθον κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος,
 χειρὸς ἐλόντ' ἀγέμεν Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον·
 εἰ δέ κε μὴ δῶψιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι,
 ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσσι· τό οἱ καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται. 325

ὣς εἰπὼν, προΐει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

¹ Or, *are to me*.

² *an* with the optative, for future indicative.

³ That is, *by means of my spear*.

⁴ That is, ships having equal sides.

⁵ See l. 141.

⁶ That is, the ocean.

⁷ Or, *to perform a lustration*.

And another thing I tell thee, and do thou lay it up in thy
mind: [on account of the damsel,

With hands indeed certainly I, for my part, will not fight
Neither with thee, nor with any other, since at least, after
having given, ye took her from me. [ship, 300

But of those other things, which are mine¹ at my swift black
Of those not any thing, having taken, shalt thou carry off,²
I being unwilling.

But if thou wilt come now, try, that these also may know ;
Quickly thy black blood shall flow about my spear "³

Thus they two indeed having contended with angry words
Rose up ; and they dissolved the assembly at the ships of
the Achæans. 305

The son of Peleus indeed to his tents and equal ships⁴
Went with both the son of Menertius and his companions ;
And then the son of Atreus a swift ship launched into the sea,⁵
And selected twenty rowers for it, and a hecatomb [310
Embarked for the god ; and leading, placed the fair-cheeked
Chryseis on board ; and the very-wise Ulysses embarked
commander. [ing over the watery ways.⁶

They indeed directly after, having gone on board, were sail
And the son of Atreus commanded the tribes to purify
themselves.⁷ [into the sea ;⁸

And they purified themselves, and cast the off-scourings
And they sacrificed to Apollo perfect hecatombs 315

Of bulls and of goats, by the shore of the barren⁹ sea.
And, the odour being rolled round about the smoke, reached
heaven. [And Agamemnon did not

Thus indeed they were performing these things in the army
Cease from the contention, which he at first threatened a-
gainst Achilles.

But he addressed both Talthybius and Eurybates, 320
Who were two heralds and active attendants to him :

"Go to the tent of the son of Peleus, Achilles, [seis ;
By the hand having taken,¹⁰ lead away the fair-cheeked Bry-
And if he should not give her, then indeed I myself will
seize her, [harsher to him." 325

Having come with greater numbers ; this will be even
Thus having spoken, he sent them, and enjoined the
harsh command.

⁸ Pope renders it, *They washed, and threw away their washings* "Perhaps this illustration," he says, "might be used as a physical remedy in cleansing them from the infection of the plague, as Pausanias tells us it was by the Arcadians, from whence he says the plague was called *λυπη* by the Greeks."

⁹ Or *unfruitful*, an epithet of the air or sea, *not yielding a crop*

¹⁰ *αἶψα*, intensive for the imperative.

τὼ δ’ αἰέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θιν’ ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο·
 Μυρμιδόνων δ’ ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθην.
 τὸν δ’ εὖρον παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νηὶ μελαίνῃ
 ἦμενον· οὐδ’ ἄρα τώγε ἰδὼν γήθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς. 330
 τὼ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένω βασιλῇα
 στήτην, οὐδέ τι μὲν προσεφώνεον, οὐδ’ ἐρέοντο.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, φώνησέν τε·

Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
 ἄσσον ἵτ’· οὔτι μοι ὕμμες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ’ Ἀγαμέμνων, 335
 ὃς σφῶϊ προΐει Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε, Διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,
 καὶ σφῶϊν δὸς ἄγειν· τὼ δ’ αὐτὼ μάρτυροι ἔστων
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων, πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος. εἵποτε δ’ αὖτε 340
 χρεῖῳ ἐμείῳ γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι
 τοῖς ἄλλοις·—ἦ γὰρ ὄγ’ ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει,
 οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
 ὅππως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέοντο Ἀχαιοί.

‘Ὡς φάτο· Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταίρῳ, 345
 ἐκ δ’ ἄγαγε κλισίης Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον,
 δῶκε δ’ ἄγειν. τὼ δ’ αὖτις ἵτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἦ δ’ αἰέκουσ’ ἅμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
 δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεὶς
 θιν’ ἔφ’ ἀλὸς πολιῆς, ὀρόων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον. 350
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο, χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·

Μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ’ ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιόν περ ἔοντα,
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὄφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης. νῦν δ’ οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν.
 ἦ γάρ μ’ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355
 ἠτίμησεν. ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

¹ See note on line 316.

² Achilles.

³ Agamemnon.

⁴ That is, knew their business or object in coming.

⁵ That is, of the insult shown to Achilles by Agamemnon.

⁶ The figure “apostrophe.” See line 137.

And they two unwilling went along the shore of the barren¹
 sea, [dons.

And they came to both the tents and ships of the Myrmi-
 And him they found at both his tent and black ship,
 Sitting; nor, in truth, them two having seen, did Achilles
 rejoice. 330

They indeed fearing him,² and (yet) reverencing the king,³
 Stood, neither addressed they him at all, nor asked a question.
 But he knew⁴ in his own mind, and spake:

"Hail, heralds, messengers of Jove, and also of men!
 Come near. not at all are ye in fault towards me, but Aga-
 memnon, 335

Who sent you on account of the damsel Bryseis.
 But come, high-born Patroclus, lead out the damsel,
 And give (her) to them to lead away; but let them two
 themselves be witnesses⁵

Both before the blessed gods, and before mortal men,
 And before the pitiless king. But if ever again 340
 There be need of me to ward off unseemly destruction
 From the others—⁶verily indeed with mischievous thoughts
 he is in a rage, [ture and the past,⁷

Nor at all knows how to observe at the same time⁷ the fu-
 That the Achæans may fight in safety for him by the ships."

Thus he spake; and Patroclus obeyed his companion, 345
 And from the tent led forth the fair-checked Bryseis,
 And gave her to them to lead away. And they two went
 back to the ships of the Achæans. [upon Achilles

And the woman went, unwilling, along with them. Here-
 Having shed tears, apart from his companions having been
 separated, immediately sat down [coloured⁸ deep. 350

On the shore of the hoary sea, looking upon the wine-
 And much he prayed to his mother, his hands stretching
 out: [lived,¹⁰

"Mother, since at least thou baredst me, being very short-
 Olympian Jove thundering on high, ought indeed to have
 given [least.

Me honour. But now he has honoured me not even in the
 Assuredly indeed the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Aga-
 memnon, me [ward, himself having taken it away." 356
 Hath dishonoured; for, having seized, he possesses my re-

⁷ That is, he has not sense to discern what is the right course by contrasting present or probable future circumstances with the past.

⁸ Or, *the forward and behind*.

⁹ Or, *dark*.

¹⁰ This alludes to a story that when Achilles was young his mother asked him whether he preferred a long life spent in obscurity and retirement, or a few years of military fame and glory, and that he made choice of the latter.

ὣς φάτο δακρυχέων. τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε πότνια μήτηρ,
 ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν ἁλὸς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδνυ πολίης ἁλὸς, ἥντ' ὀμίχλη,
 καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο δακρυχέοντος, 360
 χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξε, ἵππος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
 ἐξαΐδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόω, ἵνα εἶδομεν ἄμφω.

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 οἶσθα· τίη τοι ταῦτα ἰδυίη πάντ' ἀγορεύω, 365

ψόχόμεθ' ἐς Θήβην ἱερὴν πόλιν Ἡετίωνος,
 τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε, καὶ ἤγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἐκ δ' ἔλυν Ἀτρεΐδῃ Χρυσήϊδα κάλλιπάρηον.

Χρύσης δ' αὖθ' ἱερεὺς ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος 370

ἦλθε βοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 λυσόμενός τε θυγάτρα, φέρων τ' ὑπερείσι' ἄποινα,
 στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἑκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνος
 χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς.
 Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δῖω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν. 375

ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενφήμησιν Ἀχαιοὶ,

αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ἱερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·

ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,

ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερόν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

χωόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ᾤχετο. τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων 380

εὐξαμένου ἤκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν.

ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος. οἱ δέ νυ λαοὶ

θυῆσκον ἐπασσύτεροι. τὰ δ' ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖο

πάντῃ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις

εὖ εἰδὼς ἀγῶρενε θεσπροπίας Ἐκάτοιο. 385

αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἰλάσκεσθαι·

Ἀτρεΐωνα δ' ἔπειτα χυλὸς λάβεν. αἶψα δ' ἀναστὰς

ἠπειλήσεν μῖθον, ὃ δὴ τετελεισμένος ἐστί.

τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηὶ βοῇ ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοὶ

(η, he threatened a speech.

Thus he spake shedding tears. And him his venerable
 mother heard,
 Sitting in the depths of the sea by her aged father.
 And quickly she emerged from the hoary sea, as a mist;
 And then sat down before him shedding tears, 360
 And with her hand she soothed him, and spake a word, and
 called him by name, [thee in thy mind?
 "Son, why weepest thou? and what grief has reached
 Speak out, conceal it not in thy mind, that we may both
 know." [her :
 And groaning heavily the swift-of foot Achilles addressed
 "Thou knowest; why should I speak these things to thee
 knowing all? 365
 We went to Thebes, a sacred city of Eetion,
 And both laid it waste, and brought every thing hither.
 And those things indeed the sons of the Achæans properly
 divided among themselves. [Chryseis.
 And they selected for the son of Atreus the fair-cheeked
 But thereupon Chryses the priest of far-shooting Apollo 370
 Came to the swift ships of the brass-mailed Achæans,
 Both intending to redeem his daughter, and bringing an in-
 finite ransom,
 And having in his hands fillets of far-shooting Apollo,
 Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
 And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders
 of the people. 375
 Then, indeed, all the other Achæans testified their assent,
 Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
 ransom; [in his mind;
 But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing
 But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
 a harsh command. [prayed 380
 And angry the old man went back. And him having
 Apollo heard, since he was very dear to him.
 And he sent a destructive dart against the Argives. And
 hereupon the tribes [were visiting them
 Were dying one after another. And the arrows of the god
 In every direction through the wide army of the Achæans.
 But to us a prophet [385
 Well understanding spake the divinings of the Far-shooter.
 Immediately I the first advised to propitiate the god;
 And thereupon rage seized the son of Atreus. And quickly
 having risen up
 He uttered a threat,¹ which accordingly is accomplished.
 For her indeed with a swift ship the black-eyed Achæans

- ἐς Κρύσσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δῶρα ἄνακτι¹ 390
 τὴν δὲ νέον κλισίῃθεν ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες
 κούρην Βρισηΐος, τὴν μοι δόσαν υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περισχεο παῖδός ἐῷς²
 ἐλθοῦς³ Οὐλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἴ ποτε δῆ τι 395
 ἦ ἔπει ὦνησας κραδίην Διὸς, ἥε καὶ ἔργῳ.
 πολλάκι γὰρ σέο πατρός ἐνὶ μεγάροιςιν ἄκουσα
 εὐχομένης, ὅτ' ἔφησθα κελαϊνεφέϊ Κρονίῳ
 οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,
 ὅππότε μιν ξυνδῆσαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλαι,
 Ἥρη τ', ἠδὲ Ποσειδάων, καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 400
 ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ' ἐλθοῦσα, θεὰ, ἱπελύσας δεσμῶν,
 ὦχ' ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσας⁴ ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
 ὃν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοὶ, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες
 Αἰγαίων⁵. ὁ γὰρ αὐτε βίῃ οὐ πατρός ἀμείνων⁶
 ὃς ῥα παρὰ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαίῳν. 405
 τὸν καὶ ὑπέδδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ, οὐδέ τ' ἔδησαν.
 τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξο, καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
 αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,
 τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ὦλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
 κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410
 γυνὴ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἦν αἴτην, ὅτ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισε.
 Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα⁷
 ἄ μοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον, αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα.
 αἶθ' ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπῆμων 415
 ἦσθαι⁸. ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὔτι μᾶλα δῆν.
 νῦν δ' ἄμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ οὔζυρός περὶ πάντων

¹ That is, the god.

² Jupiter having acquired supremacy in heaven, made an exorbitant use of his power, and treated the other gods with much haughtiness. A sedition among them was the consequence, and a conspiracy to bind him. But Thetis, apprized of their intentions by her father Nereus, hastened to the aid of Jupiter, attended by Ægeon, who terrified them from their purpose. Jupiter, learning the particulars of this cabal from Thetis, suspended Juno by the wrists, commanded Neptune and Apollo to work for Laomedon, and in recompense for such signal service rendered him by Thetis, conferred on her son Achilles the honour of complete vengeance for the injury done him by Aga-

To Chrysa are escorting, and are carrying gifts to the
king,¹ 390

And the other recently from my tent heralds went leading
away [gave me.

The daughter of Brises, whom the sons of the Achæans
But thou, if at least thou art able, aid thine own son;

Having gone to Olympus supplicate Jove, if ever now at all,
Either in word, or even in deed, thou hast gratified the heart
of Jove. 395

For often in the halls of my father, have I heard thee
Boasting, when thou wast saying that, from Jove the col-
lector of black-clouds, [destruction,

Thou alone, among the immortals, wardedst off unseemly
When the other Olympians were desirous to bind him,
Both Juno, and Neptune, and Pallas Minerva. 400

But thou indeed having gone, goddess, rescuedst him from
bonds,

Quickly having called the hundred-handed to high Olympus,
Whom the gods call Briareus, but all men [than his father :)
Ægeon; (for he, on the other hand, was better in strength
Who then sat down by the son of Saturn exulting in
glory. 405

Him even the blessed gods dreaded, and they bound (him) not,²
Of these things now having reminded him, sit by, and lay
hold of him by his knees, [Trojans,

If perchance, by some means he may be willing to assist the
And drive the Achæans both to their ships³ and the sea,⁴
Being slaughtered, that all may enjoy their king, 410

And the son of Atreus, far-ruling Agamemnon, also may
know [at a l."

His folly, when the best of the Achæans he honoured not
And hereupon him Thetis answered, pouring down a tear

"Alas, my son, why indeed did I bring thee up,⁵ unhappily
having borne thee? [without suffering, 415

Would that thou hadst, by the ships, without tears and
Sat, since now thy fate is for a very short tune, not at all
very long. [above

But now thou art at once both quick to die, and unfortunate

memnon. Achilles, in this passage desiring the punishment of the Grecians, very artfully reminds his mother that those deities who now assisted them had formerly been confederated against Jupiter

¹ Or, *their sterns*.

² ἀμφὶ separated from ἐλασα for ἐλασαι by Tmesis.

³ Thetis had several children by Peleus, but destroyed them all by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal. Achilles would have shared the same fate had not Peleus snatched him from her hand as she was going to repeat the cruel operation.

- ἔπλεο. τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισι.
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ
 εἶμ' αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπον ἄγάννιφον, αἷ' κε πίθηται. 420
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν, νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι,
 μήνι' Ἀχαιοῖσι, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.
 Ζεὺς γάρ ἐς Ὀκεανὸν μετ' ἁμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας
 χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαῖτα, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἔποντο.
 δωδεκάτῃ δέ τοι αὖτις ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε· 425
 καὶ τότε ἔπειτά τοι εἶμι Διὸς προτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
 καὶ μιν γοννάσομαι, καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι δῶω.
 ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσατο· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ
 χωόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν εὐζώνοιο γυναικὸς,
 τήν ῥα βίῃ ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων. Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς 430
 ἐς Χρύσην ἵκανε, ἄγων ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πυλυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἵκοντο,
 ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ·
 ἰστὸν δ' ἰστοδόκη πελάσαν, προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες
 καρπαλίμως· τὴν δ' εἰς ἄρμον προέρυσσαν ἐρετμοῖς. 435
 ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν·
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης·
 ἐκ δ' ἑκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι.
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆϊς νηὸς βῆ ποντοπόροιο.
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἄγων πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεὺς, 440
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπεν·
 ὦ Χρύση, πρό μ' ἔπεμψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
 παῖδά τε σοὶ ἀγέμεν, Φοῖβ' ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ῥέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὅφρ' ἱλασόμεσθα ἄνακτα,
 ὅς νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κήδε' ἐφῆκεν. 445
 ὣς εἰπὼν, ἐν χερσὶ τίθει· ὁ δὲ δέξατο χαίρων
 παῖδα φίλην. τοὶ δ' ὦκα θεῷ κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ἔξειης ἔστησαν ἐϋδμητον περὶ βωμόν.
 χερνίψαντο δ' ἔπειτα, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.

¹ Or young to tell

² Probably the Southern Ocean, near the western extremity of which was the country of the Ethiopians.

All. Therefore with an evil destiny I bore thee in the halls.
 But certainly to tell' this message to Jove, delighting in the
 thunder-bolt [perchance he may be persuaded. 420
 I myself (will) go to the exceedingly-snowy Olympus, if
 But do thou indeed now sitting by the swift-traversing ships
 Be angry with the Achæans, and abstain from war wholly.
 For Jove to Oceanus,² to the blameless Æthiopians,
 Went yesterday to a feast, and all the gods followed at the
 same time. [Olympus; 425
 But on the twelfth day he will certainly again come to
 And then afterwards I will certainly go to the brazen founded
 dome of Jove, [that he will be persuaded."
 And I will embrace his knees in supplication, and I think
 Thus then having addressed him, she departed: and him
 she left there

Angry in soul *on account* of the beautiful-waisted woman
 Whom indeed by force *from him* unwilling they took. But
 Ulysses 430

Came to Chrysa, conveying the sacred hecatomb. [harbour,
 And they, when at length they arrived within the very deep
 Furl'd indeed the sails, and stowed them in the black ship;
 And the mast they brought to its receptacle, having lowered
 it by ropes [with oars. 435

Quickly; and the *ship* to the moorage they urged forward
 And they cast out the anchors, and fastened down the
 balsers; [sea;

And they themselves also went out upon the beach of the
 And they landed the hecatomb for far-shooting Apollo.

And Chryseis went forth from the sea-traversing ship. [altar
 Afterwards indeed the very-wise Ulysses leading her to the
 Placed *her* in the hands of her father, and said to him. 441

"O Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, has sent me forth,
 Both to convey to thee thy child, and to Apollo a sacred
 hecatomb [pitiate the king,

To offer in behalf of the Danai, in order that we may pro-
 Who lately hath sent upon the Argives mournful sor-
 rows." 445

Thus speaking, he placed her in his hands, and he re-
 joicing received [tomb

His child And they quickly to the god the glorious heca-
 In continued order placed around the well-built altar.

And afterwards they washed their hands,³ and the salted
 barley cakes raised.⁴

¹ Or, raised the barley cakes mixed with salt (over the heads of the victims.)

² χερσὶν, πῶ, χερσὶν, water for washing the hands before meals, but mostly,

τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ' εἵχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχων· 450

Κλυθὶ μὲν, Ἀργυρότοξ', ὅς Χρύσῃν ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κίλλαν τε Ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε Ἴφι ἀνάσσεις.

ἤδη μὲν ποτ' ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο·
τίμησας μὲν ἐμὲ, μέγα δ' ἔψαο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνηον ἐέλδωρ, 455
ἤδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λαιγὸν ἄμυνον.

Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' εἷξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
αὖ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἔσφαξαν, καὶ ἔδειραν,
μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον, κατὰ τε κνίσσῃ ἐκάλυψαν, 460
δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν,
καίε δ' ἐπὶ σχίσσῃ ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθοπα οἶνον
λεῖβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.
αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,
μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν, 465
ᾧπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.

αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ παῖσαντο πόνοι τετίκοντό τε δαῖτα,
δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο· 470
νώμησαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξέμενοι δεπάεσσιν.
οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῇ θεὸν ἱλάσκοντο,
καλὸν ἀείδοντες παίηονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
μέλποντες Ἐκάεργον· ὁ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούων.
ἦμος δ' ἠέλιος κατέδυ, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε, 475
δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια νηός.

purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony, the water consecrated by a religious rite, in which the hands were washed before offering a religious sacrifice. πηγαῖον χερνίβα, lustral water placed before the door of a house where a corpse lay, for the use of those who had become defiled by touching a dead body.

¹ This passage contains the most exact account of the ancient sacrifices any where left us. There is, first, the purification by washing of hands; secondly, the offering up of prayers, thirdly, the *moia*, or barley cakes thrown upon the victim, fourthly, the manner of killing it with the head turned upwards towards the celestial gods, (as they turned it downwards when they offered to the infernals,) fifthly, their selecting their thighs and fat for their gods as the best

And for them Chryses earnestly prayed, his hands stretching forth; [Chrysa under thy protection, 451

"Hear me, bearer of the silver bow, who hast taken And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over. Already indeed once before thou heardest me having prayed; Thou indeed honouredst me, and greatly afflictedst the people of the Achæans;

And now still further also perform for me this request, 455 Now on the instant from the Danaï ward-off disgraceful destruction."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard. And then when they had prayed,¹ and the salted-barley-cakes cast forward, and flayed (the victims), They indeed first drew back (the neck) and cut the throats, And the thighs cut off, and with fat covered them, 460 Having made double folds of it, and upon them placed raw pieces.

And the old man was burning them on cleft-logs, and was pouring thereon [five-pronged forks in their hands.

Sparkling wine; and young men beside him were holding Furthermore, when the thighs were burnt down, and they tasted the entrails,² [pierced them with spits, 465

Then they both cut into small portions the other parts, and And roasted them very skilfully, and drew the whole off.

And when they ceased from (this) labour, and prepared the banquet, [thing of an equal feast.

They feasted themselves, nor was the mind wanting in any Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the desire of drink and food,

Young men indeed filled to the brim bowls with liquor; 470 And so distributed to all, having begun (from the right) with the cups. [propitiating

And during the whole day young men of the Achæans were The god with song, singing a beautiful Pæan,

Celebrating in song the Far-shooter; and he hearing was delighted in his mind.

And when the sun went down, and darkness came on, 475 Then indeed they laid themselves to sleep by the halsters³ of the ship.

of the sacrifice, and the disposing about them pieces cut from every part for a representation of the whole, hence the thighs, or *μηρία*, are frequently used in Homer and the Greek poets for the whole victim, ¹ sixthly, the libation of wine, ^{seventhly}, the consuming the thighs in the fire of the altar, ^{eighthly}, the sacrificers dressing and feasting on the rest, with the joy and hymns to the gods.

² Such as the heart, liver, &c.

³ Or, the cables, by which the vessels were moored to the land.

ἥμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
καὶ τότε ἔπειτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
τοῖσιν δ' ἔκμενον οὖρον ἱεὶ ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων.
οἱ δ' ἱστὸν στήσαντ', ἀνὰ θ' ἱστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν, 480
ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσε μέσον ἱστίον, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα
στεῖρη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε, νηὸς ἰούσης·
ἦ δ' ἔθηκε κατὰ κύμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἴκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα μὲν οὔγε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσσαν 485
ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν.
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνι νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι
Διογενὴς Πηλέος υἱὸς πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς.
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν, 490
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον· ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ,
αὐθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' αὐτὴν τε πτόλεμόν τε.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο δυωδεκάτῃ γένετ' Ἥως,
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ ἴσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν εἶοντες
πάντες ἄμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἦρχε. Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495
παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἀνεδίστατο κύμα θαλάσσης,
ἠερίῃ δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οἰρανὸν, Οὐλύμπόν τε.
εὗρεν δ' εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων
ἄκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπῳ.
καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500
σκαίῃ· δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα,
λίσσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δὴ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησα
ἦ ἤπει, ἦ ἔργῳ, τότε μοι κρῆνον ἐέλδωρ·
τίμησόν μοι νῖον, ὃς ὠκυμαρώτατος ἄλλων 505
ἔπλετ'· ἀτὰρ μιν νῦν γε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἠτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

¹ That is, where there is an opportunity for men to obtain eclat and renown by their eloquence.

² Or, he was eagerly desiring.

³ Vide Iluc 425.

But when the early-born, rosy-fingered morn appeared,
 Then afterwards they also got-underweigh for the wide
 army of the Achæans [breeze.
 And Apollo the Far-shooter sent to them a favourable
 And they set up the mast, and spread out the white sails, 480
 And the wind swelled the middle (of the) sail, and about the
 keel [along;
 The purple wave was resounding loudly, the ship going
 And she was bounding over the surge accomplishing her
 course. [Achæans,
 And then when they were come to the wide army of the
 The black ship indeed they drew on the strand; 485
 High up on the sands, and long stays extended under. [ships.
 And they themselves were dispersed to both the tents and
 But he was cherishing his wrath, sitting by the swift-
 traversing ships,
 The high-born son of Peleus the swift-of-foot Achilles.
 Neither at any time did he go to the assembly which makes
 men glorious,¹ 490
 Nor at any time even to the war; but he was pining away
 (in) his heart, [and war.
 There remaining, for he was longing for² both the battle-cry
 But, when at length the twelfth morn³ from that (time) arose
 Then, indeed, even to Olympus went the always-existing
 gods [deed Thetis was not forgetful of the injunctions 495
 All at the same time, and Jove was leading the way. Then in-
 Of her son, but she emerged from the wave of the sea,
 And in the morning vapour went up to the great heaven,
 and Olympus. [from the others
 And she found the far-thundering⁴ son of Saturn sitting apart
 On the highest top of the many peaked⁵ Olympus.
 And then beside him she sat down, and laid hold of him by
 his knees 500
 With her left hand, and then, with her right, having taken
 him under the chin,
 Supplicating, she addressed King Jove, son of Saturn;
 " Father Jove, if now I have ever benefitted thee among
 the immortals,
 Either in word, or in deed, perform for me this request;
 Honour my son, who of others is 505
 The quickest to die; but him even now the king of men,
 Agamemnon, [himself having taken it away
 Has dishonoured; for having seized he possesses his reward,

¹ Or, for seeing.

² Or, of Olympus having many promontories.

ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μιν τίσον, 'Ολύμπιε, μητιέτα Ζεῦ.
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὅφρ' ἂν Ἀχαιοὶ
υἱὸν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν, ὁφέλλωσί τέ ἐ τιμῇ. 510

Ἄς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὔτι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ', ὡς ἤψατο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυλῖα, καὶ εἶρετο δεύτερον αὖτις·

Νημερτές μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο, καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἧ ἀπόειπ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδῶ,
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἰμι. 515

Τὴν δέ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
ἧ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἥρῃ, ὅταν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν·
ἧ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 520

νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ με φησὶ μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
ἀλλὰ σύ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ὑπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
Ἥρῃ· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσω.
εἰ δ', ἄγε, τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθήῃς.
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον 525
τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ' ἀπατηλόν,
οὐδ' ἀτελείτητον, ὃ τι κεν κεφαλῇ κατανέυσω.

Ἦ, καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων.
ἀμβρόσια δ' ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος
κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο· μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλύμπου. 530

τῷ γ' ὡς βουλευόμεντε διέτμαγεν· ἧ μὲν ἔπειτα
εἰς ἅλα ἄλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὼν πρὸς δῶμα. θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέστην
ἐξ ἐδέων, σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες. 535

ὡς δ' ὁ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου. οὐ δέ μιν Ἥρῃ
ἠγνοίησεν ἰδοῦσ' ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσαστο βουλὰς
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ Ἀλκίονος γέροντος.
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσήδα·

¹ Or, *as yet him approaching*.

² Or, *counselled counsels*.

But do thou, however, honour him, Olympian, counselling
Jove. [Achæans

And so long grant superiority to the Trojans, until the
Honour my son, and advance him in honour." 510

Thus she spake; and cloud-collecting Jove spake to her
not at all, [knees,

But long sat silent. Bat Thetis, as she laid hold of his
So clung to them, having become implanted on him, and be-
sought him again a second time. [a nod,

" Promise me now indeed for certain, and confirm it with
Or refuse (my request),—since fear is not upon thee, that
I may know well 515

How much I am the most dishonoured goddess among all."

And cloud-collecting Jove having become sore distressed
addressed her: [wilt impel me to quarrel

" Truly now (these are) mischievous doings, since thou
With Juno, when she provokes me with reproachful words;
And she, even as it is, is always taunting me among 520

The immortal gods, and also says that I assist the Trojans
in battle. [any way observe

But do thou indeed now go away back, lest Juno should in
Thee, and these things shall be a concern to me, that I
may accomplish them.

But if (you doubt,) come, I will confirm it by a nod with my
head, that thou mayest have confidence. [greatest 525

For this, from me at least, among the immortals is the
Pledge; for my (pledge) is not revocable, neither to be frus-
trated by deceit, [with my head."

Nor without accomplishment, whatever I confirm by a nod
The son of Saturn spake, and nodded assent to her with
his black eye-brows.

And hereupon the ambrosial locks of the king waved [530
From his immortal head; and he shook the great Olympus.
They two indeed, having thus taken counsel, separated; she
indeed then

Leaped to the deep sea from splendid Olympus,
But Jove (went) to his own abode. And all the gods rose
up together [any one

From their seats, in the presence of their father; nor dared
To remain sitting on his approach,¹ but all stood before
him [cerning him was Juno 535

Thus he indeed sat down there on his throne. Nor con-
fignorant, having seen it, that the silver-footed Thetis,
Daughter of the old man of the sea, counselled² with him.

Immediately with heart-cutting (words) she addressed Jove,
the son of Saturn:

Τίς δ' αὖ τοι, δολομήτα, θεῶν συμφράσσατο βουλὰς ; 540
αἰεὶ τοι φίλον ἐστίν, ἐμεῦ ἀπὸ νόσφιν ἔοντα,
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν· οὐδέ τι πῶ μοι
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ ττι νοήσης.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
Ἥρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους 545
εἰδήσειν· χαλεποί τοι ἔσονται ἀλόχῳ περ ἐούσῃ.
ἀλλ' ὃν μὲν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκουέμεν, οὔτις ἔπειτα
οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τόνγ' εἴσεται, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων·
ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοιμι νοῆσαι,
μὴ τι σὺ ταῦτα ἕκαστα διεῖρεο, μηδὲ μετάλλα. 550

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες ;
καὶ λήν σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἶρομαι, οὔτε μεταλλῶ·
ἀλλὰ μάλ' εὐκηλος τὰ φράζεις, ἄσσοι ἐθέλησθα.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δεῖδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μὴ σε παρείπῃ 555
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
ἡερίη γάρ σοί γε παρέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων.
τῇ σ' οἶω κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον, ὥς Ἀχιλλῆα
τιμήσης, ὀλέσης δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· 560
δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν οἶεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω·
πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔτι δυνήσῃ, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσσαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται.
εἰ δ' οὔτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπιείθεο μύθῳ. 565
μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
ἄσσον ἰόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

ᾧ ὣς ἔφατ'· ἔδδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη.
καὶ ῥ' ἀκέουσα καθῆστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ.

¹ Or, *although my wife being*.

² Though *εἶρομαι* and *μεταλλῶ* are in the present tense, yet *παρος* marks that they should be used in the past.

³ Or, *nor even do I escape thee*.

" And who again of the gods, subtle one, took counsel
with thee? 540

Always to thee is it pleasing, being apart from me,
To come to decisions, having in thy mind secret things;
nor ever yet hast thou brought thyself

With willing mind, to declare to me any one word as to what
thou shalt purpose." [dressed.

And her, thereupon, the father both of men and gods ad-
" Juno, do not, I pray, expect that thou all my determina-
tions 545

Shalt know, unpleasant will they be to thee, although
thou art my wife ' [any one,

But whatever one is indeed fitting for thee to hear, then not
Either of gods or of men, shall know this at least sooner
than thou;

But whatever one I may wish to devise, apart from the gods,
Do not ask questions at all as to these several things, nor
be prying into them." 550

And thereupon him the large-eyed venerable Juno ad-
dressed: [thou hast spoken?

" Most dread son of Saturn, what kind of word is this which
Verily, heretofore at least, I have neither interrogated thee
at all, nor been prying ;² [thou choosest.

But very quiet thou meditatest on those things, whatsoever
But now I dreadfully fear in my mind, lest silver-footed
Thetis, 555

Daughter of the old man of the sea, persuade you wrong.
For in the morning vapour she certainly sat by thee, and
took hold of thee by the knees, [that thou wilt honour
To whom I imagine that thou hast nodded assent for certain,
Achilles, and destroy many at the ships of the Achæans."

And cloud-collecting Jove replying said to her. 560

" Madam, always indeed art thou imagining, nor even am I
unnoticed by thee ;³ [thing at all, but thou shalt be
But notwithstanding thou shalt be able to effect not any
Rather more out of my mind ; and this also will be more
unpleasant for thee.

And if this is so, it is about to be pleasing to me.

But sit down silent, and obey my command, 565

Lest perchance they, as many gods as are in Olympus, be
not of any avail to thee, [irresistible hands."

(Against me) approaching near, when I lay upon thee my

Thus he spake ; and large-eyed venerable Juno feared
And she sat down accordingly silent, having bent her heart.⁴

⁴ Or, *having restrained her passion.*

ᾧχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ οὐρανίῳνες. 570

τοῖσιν δ' Ἥφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπίηρα φέρων λευκωλένῳ Ἥρῃ·

Ἥ δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτὰ,
εἰ δὴ σφὼ ἔνεκα θνητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ἦδε,
ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῶν ἐλαύνετον· οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς 575

ἔσθλῃς ἔσσεται ἡδός, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερείονα νικᾷ.
μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,
πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπίηρα φέρειν Διῖ, ὅφρα μὴ αὐτε
νικεῖσσι πατὴρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα τaráξῃ.

εἵπερ γάρ κ' ἐθέλησιν Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς 580
ἐξ ἐδέων στυφελίξαι. ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἐστιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν·
αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' Ἴλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν.

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ ἀναΐξας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπε· 585

Τέτλαθι, μήτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,
μή σε, φίλῃν περ εὐῶσαν, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδῶμαι
θεινομένην· τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,
χραιομεῖν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.

ἦδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα, 590
ρίψε, ποδὸς τεταγών, ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίῳιο·
πάν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἠελίῳ καταδύντι
κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ· ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν·
ἐνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.

ὣς φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρῃ· 595
μειδήσασα δὲ, παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον.
αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν

¹ Or, bringing gratifying things to his mother.

² See line 572.

³ συν—τάραξη for συντάραξη.

⁴ Or, the feast to us.

⁵ καθάπτεσθαι, the infin. for imperative.

⁶ Or, a goblet, narrow at top and bottom, wider in the belly than at the mouth; or a goblet, like two cups joined by the bottoms; or a goblet, having a hollow bottom, serving as a cup.

⁷ Or, to bear up against, or to try one's strength against.

And throughout the mansion of Jove the heavenly gods
were sore distressed. 570

But them Vulcan, famed for art, began to harangue,
Gratifying his mother,¹ white-armed Juno :

“ Assuredly now these will be mischievous proceedings,
nor any longer bearable,
If indeed ye two, on account of mortals, quarrel thus,
And among the gods raise a disturbance; nor even any
enjoyment 575

Will there be of the good feast, since these worse counsels
prevail. [understands it,

But to my mother I recommend, although she herself even
To gratify my father Jove,² that my father
May not again chide and disturb³ our feast.⁴

For if, indeed, the Olympian thunderer choose 580
To dash us down from our seats (he can); for he is by far
the most powerful.

But do thou soothe⁵ him, at least with soft words;
Then immediately the Olympian will be propitious to us.”

Thus then he spake, and having started up, a double
goblet⁶

Placed in the hand of his mother, and said to her: 585

“ Be patient, my mother, and restrain thyself although
distressed,

Lest, although dear to me, I should see thee beaten
Before (my own) eyes; and then I shall not at all be able,
although sorrowful,

To assist thee; for the Olympian is difficult to oppose.⁷

For before now also, on another occasion, having taken me
by the foot, 590

He cast me down from the divine threshold, having been
desirous to assist thee;⁸ [sun

And all day I was being borne along, and with the setting
I fell down in Lemnos; and little life was yet in me;

There Sintian men immediately on my fall took care of me.”⁹

Thus he spake; and the white-armed goddess Juno
smiled; 595

And having smiled, she received in her hand the cup from
her son.

And then, for all the other gods, beginning from the right,

⁸ Hercules having laid Troy in ruins, was on his return, driven to Cos by a storm of Juno's raising, who hated him, and who had contrived to cast Jupiter into a profound sleep, that he might not interrupt her purpose. Jupiter awaking, in resentment of her artifice practised on him, punished her with bonds, which Vulcan, attempting to loose, he was discovered by Jupiter, and cast headlong down to Lemnos.

⁹ Or, took care of me having fallen.

οἶνοχόει, γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσω.
 ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
 ὥς ἴδον Ἥφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα.

600

Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἡμαρ ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἵσης,
 οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἣν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων,
 Μουσάων θ', αἱ αἶιδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπὶ καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυσσεν λαμπρὸν φάος ἡέλιος,
 οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος,
 ἥχι ἐκάστω δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις
 Ἥφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδυίησι πραπίδεσσι.

605

Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς δὴν λέχος ἦι' Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς,
 ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾶτο, ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἰκάνοι·
 ἔνθα καθεῖτο ἀναβάς· παρὰ δὲ, χρυσόθρονος Ἥρη.

610

¹ Or, *serving actively*, or *bustling about*.

² The reader, in order that he may partake with the gods in the drollery of this scene, should observe, that the crippled and distorted Vulcan had thrust himself into an office at all other times administered either by Hebe or Gany-
 mede.

He was pouring out wine, drawing the sweet nectar from
the bowl. [among the blessed gods,

And hereupon an inextinguishable laughter was raised
When they saw Vulcan serving¹ through the halls.² 600

Thus, then, indeed, the whole day, to the setting sun,
They were feasting, and the mind was not at all in want of
an equal feast,

Nor, indeed, of the very beautiful lyre, which Apollo held,
And of the Muses, who were singing, answering in turn³
with delightful voice. [605

Furthermore, when the bright light of the sun went down,
They, indeed, desiring⁴ to lie down, went each one to his
home,

Where the famed Vulcan, lame of both legs, had made,
With skilful mind, a mansion for each ;

And Jove, the Olympian thunderer, went to his own bed,
Where before he was wont to lie down to rest, whenever
sweet sleep came upon him ; 610

There having ascended, he lay down to sleep, and beside
him the golden-throned Juno.

³ Or, *singing responsive*.

⁴ *κακκεω* by syncope, for *κατακειω*, a desiderative verb, like those in Latin,
in *urio*.

BOOK II.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Trial of the Army, and Catalogue of the Forces.

Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army to battle; in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles. The General, who is deluded with the hopes of taking Troy without his assistance, but fears the army was discouraged by his absence and the late plague, as well as by the length of time, contrives to make trial of their disposition by a stratagem. He first communicates his design to the Princes in council that he would propose a return to the soldiers, and that they should put a stop to them if the proposal was embraced. Then he assembles the whole host, and, upon moving for a return to Greece, they unanimously agree to it and run to prepare the ships. They are detained by the management of Ulysses, who chastises the insolence of Thersites. The assembly is recalled, several speeches made on the occasion, and at length the advice of Nestor followed, which was to make a general muster of the troops, and to divide them into their several nations, before they proceeded to battle. This gives occasion to the Poet to enumerate all the forces of the Greeks and Trojans in a large catalogue.

The time employed in this book consists not entirely of one day. The scene lies in the Grecian camp and upon the sea-shore; toward the end it removes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ
ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΊΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

B.

ἄλλοι μὲν ῥα, θεοὶ τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἵπποκορυσταί,
εὖδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος ὕπνος·
ἀλλ' ὃ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα, ὥς Ἀχιλλῆα
τιμήσῃ, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἦδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνεται βουλή,
πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὖλον Ὀνειρον·
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

5

Βάσκ' ἴθι, οὖλε Ὀνειρε, θεὸς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐλθὼν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευέμεν, ὥς ἐπιτέλλω.
θωρήξαι ἔκτελε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εὐρύαγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
Ἥρη λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδ' ἐφῆπται.

10

15

ὣς φάτο· βῆ δ' ἄρ' Ὀνειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον ἄκουσε·
καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θεὸς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
βῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δ' ἐκίχανεν
εὖδοντ' ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ' ὕπνος.
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, Νηληϊῶ νύϊ ἐοικῶς,
Νέστορι, τὸν ῥα μάλιστα γερόντων τί' Ἀγαμέμνων·
τῷ μιν εἰσάμενος προσεφώνεε θεῖος Ὀνειρος·

20

¹ Or, men possessing war-horses; noble warriors, opposed to common soldiers.

² The god of dreams.

³ ἀγορευέμεν, infinitive for the imperative.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK II.

OTHERS indeed, both gods and mounted-warriors¹
Were sleeping all night, but sweet sleep possessed not Jove;
On the contrary he was pondering in his mind, how Achilles
He might honour, and destroy many at the ships of the
Achæans.

And this was appearing in his mind the best device, 5
To send to Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, destructive
Oneiros;² [winged words:

And having summoned him, he addressed to him (these)
 “ Go, speed thee, destructive Oneiros, to the swift ships of
 the Achæans.

**“ Having gone to the tent of Agamemnon, son of Atreus,
Very accurately speak³ every thing as I enjoin. 10**

Command him to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force; for now he may take the wide-streeted city
Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Olympian mansions,

Think dividedly; for Juno, entreating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose); but troubles are sus-
pended over the Trojans."⁴ 15

Thus he spake, and accordingly Oneiros departed, when he heard the command :

And promptly he came to the swift ships of the Achæans ;
And then he repaired to Agamemnon, son of Atreus ; and
him he found [around.

Reposing in his tent, and ambrosial sleep had been diffused
And then he stood over his head, like to the son of Neleus, 20
Nestor, whom indeed of the old men Agamemnon was wont
most especially to honour ;

To him having likened himself divine Oneiros spake :

⁴ Or, *have been fastened upon*, or, *have been connected with*.

Εὐδεις, Ἀτρέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο ;
 οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὐδεν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
 ᾧ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφεται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε. 25
 νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
 ὃς σευ, ἄνευθεν ἐὼν, μέγα κήδεται ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει·
 θωρήξαί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
 Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες 30
 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
 Ἥρη λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπται
 ἐκ Διός. ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσὶ, μηδέ σε λήθη
 αἰρείτω, εὖτ' ἄν σε μελίφρων ὕπνος ἀνήῃ.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσετο· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ 35
 τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμόν, ἃ ῥ' οὐ τελεέσθαι ἔμελλε.
 φῆ γὰρ ὅγ' αἰρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἥματι κείνῳ,
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἥδη ἃ ῥα Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα.
 θήσειν γὰρ ἔτ' ἔμελλεν ἔπ' ἄλγεά τε στοναχάς τε 40
 Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι διὰ κρατερὰς ὕσμινας.
 ἔγρετο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου· θεῖη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυτ' ὀμφή·
 ἔζετο δ' ὀρθωθείς· μαλακὸν δ' ἔνδυνε χιτῶνα,
 καλὸν, νηγάτεον· περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος·
 ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα·
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον· 45
 εἴλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον ἄφθιτον αἰεὶ,
 σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.

Ἦὼς μὲν ῥα θεὰ προσεβήσετο μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
 Ζηνὶ φόως ἐρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευε, 50
 κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς·
 οἳ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ὦκα.
 βουλὴ δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἴζε γερόντων,

¹ See note—line 15.

² Or, *soul-delighting*.

³ i. e. still rung, as it were, in his ear.

"Dost thou sleep, son of the warlike, horse-taming
Atreus?

It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
sleep all night, [things are matters of care. 25

To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
But now quickly attend to me; and I am a messenger to
thee from Jove,

Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee;
He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
city [Olympian mansions, 30

Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Think dividedly; for Juno, entreating,

Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-
pended over the Trojans¹ [forgetfulness

From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind, and let not
Seize thee, when refreshing² sleep shall have left thee."

Thus then having spoken, he departed; and he left him
there 35

Pondering in his mind those things, which, in fact, were not
about to be accomplished.

For he thought that he should take Priam's city on that
day, [was meditating.

Childish; and knew not those deeds which, in fact, Jove
For he was yet going to inflict both sufferings and groans
Both upon the Trojans and the Danaï through mighty
battles. 40

But he was roused from sleep; and the divine voice was
diffused around him;³

And he sat erect, and put on his soft tunic, [(him;)

Beautiful, new, and he cast his large linen cloak around

And under his white feet he bound his beautiful sandals;

And then around his shoulders he cast his silver-studded
sword; 45

And he took his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable,

With which he went down to the ships of the bronze-mailed
Achæans.

Then, indeed, the goddess Morn ascended high Olympus,

To Jove and the other immortals going to announce light.

But he was commanding his clear-voiced heralds 50

To summon to an assembly the long-haired Achæans;

They, on the one hand, were summoning them; on the
other hand, they very quickly were being assembled
together.

And first he caused a council of high-souled old men to sit

Νεστορέῃ παρὰ νηὶ Πυλαιογενέος βασιλῆος·
τοὺς ὄγε συγκαλέσας, πυκινὴν ἡρτύνετο βουλὴν· 55

Κλῦτε, φίλοι, θεῖός μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν Ὀνειρος,
ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίῳ
εἰδός τε, μέγεθός τε, φεῖν τ', ἄγχιστα ἑώκει.
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, καί με πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν· 60

εὗδεις, Ἀτρέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο·
οὐ χρὴ παννίχιον εὔδειν βουλευφόρον ἄνδρα,
ᾧ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφεται, καὶ τόσσα μέμλε.
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σε, ἄνευθεν ἑὼν, μέγα κήδεται ἥδ' ἐλεαίρει. 65

θωρήξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσιδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εἰρυάγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
Ἥρη λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδὲ ἐφῆπται
ἐκ Διός· ἡλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσίν·—² Ὡς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν 70
ᾤχετ' ἀποπτάμενος· ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ἵπνος ἀνῆκεν.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἶ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
πρῶτα δ' ἐγὼν ἔπεσι πειρήσομαι, ἣ θέμις ἐστί,
καὶ φεύγειν σὺν νηυσὶ πολυκλήϊσι κελεύσω·
ὑμεῖς δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέεσσιν. 75

Ἦτοι ὃ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Νέστωρ, ὅς ῥα Πύλοιο ἄναξ ἦν ἡμαθόεντος,
ὅς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

Ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐνισπε, 80
ψευδός κεν φαίμεν, καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ' ἴδεν ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος ἐνὶ στρατῷ εἴχεται εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἶ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

³ Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας, βουλῆς ἐξ ἥρχε νέεσθαι.
οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἀνέστησαν, πείθοντό τε ποιμένι λαῶν 85

² Or, at the Nestorean ship of the Pylian horn king.

³ Or was directing, or preparing for, a prudent plan, design, or counsel. Some read it, he pronounced a full counsel. Others, he devised a crafty stroke of policy.—Or, then, he entered on a prudent consultation.

⁴ Or, as is usual, or, as custom requires.

At the ship of Nestor, the Pylian-born kung;¹ [55
Them having called together, he arranged a skilful plan;²

"Hear, friends, divine Oneiros came to me in sleep,
During the ambrosial night; and most especially the noble
Nestor, [resembled.

Both in appearance, and size, and mien, he most closely
And hereupon he stood over my head, and addressed to me
(this) speech;

Sleepest thou, son of the warlike, horse-taming Atreus? 60
It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
sleep all night, [things are matters of care.

To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
But now quickly attend to me, and I am a messenger to
thee from Jove,

Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee.
He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans 65
In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
city [Olympian mansions,

Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Think dividedly; for Juno, supplicating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-
pended over the Trojans

From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind.—Thus he, on
the one hand, having spoken, 70

Departed, flying away: on the other hand, sweet sleep
left me. [arm the sons of the Achæans,

But come, (let us look to it,) that we in some way or other
But I first will try them with words, as far as it is lawful,³

And I will order them to flee with their many-benched
ships; [with your words to dissuade them." 75

But do ye, one in one place, another in another, (take care)
He, in truth, having thus spoken, sat down accordingly:
and to them stood up

Nestor, who indeed was king of sandy Pylos,
Who being well affected towards them, harangued, and
spake among them:

"O friends, leaders and counsellors of the Argives,
If indeed any other of the Achæans told this dream, 80
We should call it a lie, and should be rather averse (from
believing it,) [in the army.

But now he saw it who professes to be by far the chief man
But go to, (mind we this) that we, in some way or other,
arm the sons of the Achæans" [council.

Thus then having spoken, he began to depart from the
And they, the sceptre-bearing kings, rose up, and were
obeying 85

σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆες· ἐπεσσεύοντο δὲ λαοί.

Ἦύτε ἔθνεα εἴσι μελισσάων ἀδινάων,
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομενάων,
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαριναῖσιν,
οἳ μὲν τ' ἔνθα ἅλις πεποτήσεται, αἱ δέ τε ἔνθα· 90
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων

ἠϊόνος προπάρουθε βαθείης ἐστιχόωντο
ἰλαδὸν εἰς ἀγορὴν, μετὰ δὲ σφισιν Ὀσσα δεδήει,
στρύνουσ' ἰέναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἳ δ' ἀγέροντο.

τετρήχει δ' ἀγορῇ, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα 95
λαῶν ἰζόντων, ὄμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐννέα δὲ σφεας
κῆρυκες βοόωντες ἐρήτυον, εἶποτ' αὐτῆς

σχοῖατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ Διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων.
σπουδῇ δ' ἔζετο λαὸς, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἑδρας,
παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς. ἀνὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 100

ἔστη, σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν Ἥφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.
Ἥφαιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὶ Κρονίῳνι ἄνακτι·
αὐτὰρ ἄρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ Ἀργειφόντῃ·

Ἑρμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκε Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ·
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτε Πέλοψ δῶκ' Ἀτρέϊ, ποιμένι λαῶν· 105
Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θνήσκων ἔλιπε πολύαρνι Θυέστῃ·

αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτε Θυέστ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι,
πολλῇσι νήσοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.
τῷ δ' ἔρεισάμενος, ἔπε' Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα.

ὦ φίλοι, ἦρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες Ἄργος, 110
Ζεὺς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἄτη ἐνέδησε βαρεῖη·
σχέτλιος, ὅς πρην μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν,

Ἰλῖον ἐκπέρσαστ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι·
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλευσάτο, καὶ με κελεύει
δυσκλέα Ἄργος ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὤλεσα λαόν. 115

οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέϊ φίλον εἶναι,

* This is the first simile of Homer, and we may observe in general that he exceeds all mankind in the number, variety, and beauty of his comparisons. There are scarce any in Virgil which are not translated from him, and therefore, when he succeeds best in them, he is to be commended but as an imitator.

* This assembling of the army is full of beauties, the lively description of their overspreading the field, the noble boldness of the figure where Fame is represented in person aiming at their head,—the universal tumult succeeded

The shepherd of the tribes : and the tribes were rushing after.

As go swarms of closely-thronging bees,¹
 Ever newly coming from a hollow rock,
 And in clusters fly over the vernal flowers,
 And some, indeed, in crowds spread themselves in this di-
 rection, and some in that ; 90

So from the ships and tents many nations of these (men)
 In front of the deep beech were marching
 In squadrons to the assembly : and among them Jove's
 messenger, [themselves.

Fame blazed,² inciting them to go ; and they assembled
 And the assembly was tumultuous, and the earth was
 groaning under 95

The tribes seating themselves, and there was a confused
 noise. And nine heralds [would abstain
 Shouting out, were restraining them, if at length they
 From clamour, and listen to the Jove-protected kings.

And with difficulty the people sat down, and were restrained
 in their seats, [Agamemnon 100

Having ceased from their noise. Then, indeed, king
 Stood up, holding his sceptre, at making which indeed Vul-
 can had toiled.

Vulcan indeed gave it to king Jove, son of Saturn :
 But hereupon Jove gave it to his messenger the slayer of
 Argos ;³

And king Mercury gave it to the horse-driver Pelops ; [105
 But he again, Pelops gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the tribes,
 And Atreus dying, left it to Thyestes, rich in sheep, [him,
 But Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon, to be borne by
 To rule over many islands, and all Argos. [words :

On this he having leaned himself, addressed to them winged
 " O friends, Danaean heroes, servants of Mars, 110
 Jove, the son of Saturn, has greatly entangled me in a heavy
 misfortune ; [ed it with a nod,

Cruel (deity,) who before indeed promised me,⁴ and confirm-
 That I should go back, having utterly destroyed⁵ the well-
 walled Ilium ;

But now he has resolved on a wicked fraud, and orders me
 To go inglorious to Argos, after I have lost much people 115
 Thus, perhaps, it is likely to be pleasing to mighty Jove,

by a solemn silence, — and last y, the graceful rising of Agamemnon, all con-
 tribute to cast a majesty on this part.

¹ See Ovid Metam. l. 670

² He alludes to the sign given at Aulis.

³ *εἰσέροισα* for *εἰσέροισα* agreeing with *με* understood before the relative
ἀπὸνέουσα

δς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
 ἥδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,
 αἰσχροὺν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι,
 μὰψ οὕτω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν 120
 ἄπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, ἥδ' ἐ μάχεσθαι
 ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι· τέλος δ' οὕπω τι πέφανται.
 εἵπερ γάρ κ' ἐθέλοιμεν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶές τε,
 ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἅμφω
 Τρῶας μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέστιοι ὅσοι ἔασιν· 125
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαιοὶ,
 Τρώων δ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστον ἐλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν
 πολλαὶ κεν δεκάδες δευοίατο οἰνοχόοιο.
 τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι πλέας ἔμμεναι νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 Τρώων, οἳ ναίουσι κατὰ πτόλιν· ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι 130
 πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἐγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔασιν,
 οἳ με μέγα πλάζουσι, καὶ οὐκ εἰῶσ' ἐθέλοντα
 Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.
 ἐννέα δὴ βεβάασι Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοὶ,
 καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπε νεῶν, καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται· 135
 αἱ δέ που ἡμέτεραί τ' ἄλοχοι, καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
 εἴατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι. ἅμμι δὲ ἔργον
 αὐτῶς ἀκράαντον, οὗ εἵνεκα δεῦρ' ἰκόμεσθα.
 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὥς ἂν ἐγὼν εἵπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
 φεύγωμεν σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν· 140
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἵρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.
 ὧς φάτο· τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δρινε,
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν.
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορῇ, ὥς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
 πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε 145
 ὥρορ', ἐπαίξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσει Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήϊον, ἐλθὼν

¹ Or, for those about to be.

² ὄρκια τεμνειν to make a treaty sanctioned by solemn oaths and sacrifices: viz. by the immolation of animals, by cutting their throats; or, according to some, the expression arose from the practice of clipping hair from the forehead of the animal preparatory to sacrifice.

Who before now has destroyed the tops of many cities,
 And still also will destroy, for his power is very great.
 For disgraceful is this at least even for posterity¹ to learn,
 That such, and so vast a people of the Achæans thus to
 no purpose 120

Should engage in an useless war; —and fight [pear.
 With fewer men;—for no effect has yet been made to ap-
 For if we, both Achæans and Trojans, should be willing,
 Having slain victims serving as a pledge,² to be numbered,
 both of us; [the city;³ 125

To count the Trojans indeed, as many as are belonging to
 And we Achæans should be distributed in order into de-
 cads,⁴

And should take each man of the Trojans to pour out wine;
 Many decads would want a cupbearer.

So much more do I say, that the sons of the Achæans are
 Than the Trojans, who dwell in the city; but auxiliaries 130
 There are from many cities, spear-brandishing men,
 Who greatly embarrass me, and do not allow me, although
 desirous,

To destroy the well inhabited city of Ilum.

Nine complete years⁵ now of mighty Jove have passed,
 And now the timbers of the ships have rotted, and the
 ropes have become untwisted;⁶ 135

And perchance both those, our wives, and young children
 Are sitting in our houses expecting us, but our work
 Is thus unfinished, on account of which we came hither.

But come, let us all obey, as I shall say;
 Let us flee with the ships to our father-land, 140
 For we shall not yet take wide-streeted Troy."⁷

Thus he spake; and he excited in their breasts the soul
 Of all among the multitude, as many as heard not the scheme.
 And the assembly was put in commotion, just as the mighty
 waves of the sea, [south-wind 145

The Icarian gulf, which indeed both the east-wind and
 Have raised, having rushed on them from the clouds of
 father Jove. [motion the thick standing corn,

And just as when the west-wind, having come, shall put in

¹ εἰσέτιοι men who dwell at their own hearth in Troy, i. e. the Trojans themselves, unmixed with their allies

² A decad is a company of ten.

³ εναντιον circle of the year.

⁴ The telling them in this place, how much their shipping was decayed, was a hint of their danger in returning.

⁵ That is, we have no longer any chance of taking it.

λάβρος, ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμύει ἀσταχύεσσιν
 ὥς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ
 νῆας ἔπ' ἐσσεύοντο· ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον,
 ἀπτεσθαι νηῶν ἢδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον. αὕτῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν
 οἴκαδε ἰεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἦρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.
 ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη,
 εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·

ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος ἀτρυτώνη,
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,
 Ἀργεῖοι φεύγονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
 καὶ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν
 Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης;
 ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
 σοῖς δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον,
 μηδὲ ἕα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

ὣς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἶψα.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε βοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
 εὗρεν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα, Διὸς μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον,
 ἐσταότ'· οὐδ' ὄγε νηὸς ἐϋστέλμοιο μελαίνης
 ἀπτετ', ἐπεὶ μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανε.
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἴσταμένη προσέφη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,
 φεύξεσθ', ἐν νήεσσι πολυκλήϊσι πεσόντες;
 καὶ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιτε
 Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης;
 ἀλλ' ἴθι· νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδέ τ' ἐρώει,
 σοῖς δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον,

¹ Homer in these two similitudes has judiciously made choice of the two most wavering and inconstant things in nature to compare with the multitude;

Rushing down upon it impetuous, and it sinks in the ears;¹
So all their assembly was put in commotion; and they,
with shouting,

Were rushing to the ships; and the dust arose, being
raised up 150

From beneath their feet; and they were urging one another
To lay hold of the ships, and to drag them to the divine sea,
And they were cleansing out the trenches;² and the clam-
our of them going eagerly home

Was reaching heaven, and they were taking away the props
from under the ships. [the Argives, 155

Then a return, contrary to fate, would have been effected by
If Juno had not spoken a word to Minerva:

"Alas! indefatigable daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
Thus, indeed, home to their father-land

Shall the Argives flee over the wide surface of the sea?

And shall they leave behind a boast to Priam and the Tro-
jans, 160

The Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans
Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land? [ans,
But go thou now to the people of the bronze-mailed Achæ-
And with thine own mild words check each man, [165

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships."³

Thus she spake, nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
disobey; [pus.

But she went, having rushed down from the tops of Olym-
And rapidly she arrived at the swift ships of the Achæans,
Afterwards she found Ulysses, equal to Jove in counsel,

Standing; nor was he of his well-benched, black ship 170

Laying hold, since grief was come to him in heart and soul.

And standing near, blue-eyed Minerva said to him:

"High-born son of Laertes, expedient-inventing Ulysses,
Will ye indeed thus flee home to your father-land,

Having embarked in your many-benched ships? 175

And will ye leave behind, a boast to Priam and the Trojans

Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans

Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land?

But go now to the people of the Achæans, and do not loiter,

But with thy mild words check each man, 180

the waves, and the ears of corn. The first alludes to the noise and tumult of the people, in the breaking and rolling of the billows. The second to their taking the same course, like corn bending one way, and both to the easiness with which they are moved by every breath.

² These received the keels of the galleys and served to guide them in their descent to the water.

³ That is, ships which are propelled by oars on each side.

μηδὲ ἕα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

Ὡς φάθ'· ὁ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεῶς ὅπα φωνησάσης·
βῆ δὲ θέειν, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε· τὴν δ' ἐκόμισσε
κῆρυξ Εἰμυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὅς οἱ ὀπήδει.
αὐτὸς δ' Ἀτρεΐδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν,
δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον ἄφθιτον αἰεὶ·
σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

185

Ὅντινα μὲν βασιλῆα κυλ' ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη,
τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·

Δαιμόνι', οὗ σε ἔοικε, κακὸν ὥς, δειδίσσεσθαι·
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρυσε λαοίς.
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶσθ', οἷος νόος Ἀτρείωνος.
νῦν μὲν πειράται, τάχα δ' ἴψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἷον ἔειπε.
μή τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξῃ κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
θυμῶς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διός ἐστι, φιλεῖ δέ εἰ μητιέτα Ζεὺς.

190

195

Ὅν δ' αὖ δῆμου τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφείροι,
τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν, ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μίθῳ·

Δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῖθον ἄκουε,
οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις,
οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος, οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
οὐ μὲν πῶς πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί.
οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη. εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἰς βασιλεὺς, ὃ δῶκε Κρόνον παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλεύῃ.

200

205

Ὡς ὅγε κοιρανέων διέπε στρατὸν· οἱ δ' ἀγορήνδε
αὐτὶς ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡχῇ, ὥς ὅτε κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
αἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε πόντος.

210

Ἄλλοι μὲν ῥ' ἔζοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἕδρας.

¹ Or, he recognized.

² The allusion is to a man first feeling the veins of a horse when going to bleed him, and then striking the lance into him.

³ Or, all quiet.

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships "

Thus she spake : and he understood the voice of the goddess addressing him ;

[the herald

And he proceeded to go, and cast off his woollen-cloak ; and Eurybates of Ithaca, who was accompanying him, took care of it.

[non, son of Atreus, 185

And he himself having come into the presence of Agamem- Received of him his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable ;

With which he went among the ships of the bronze-mailed Achæans.

Whatever king indeed, or principal person he found,

Him, having stood beside, he checked with (these) mild words :

[terrified ; 190

" Noble sir, it does not become thee, like a coward to be

But both sit down thyself, and cause the other people to sit down.

[tention of the son of Atreus is.

For not yet dost thou clearly know of what nature the in- He now indeed tries, but quickly he will smute² the sons of the Achæans.

Moreover, we did not all hear what he said in the council.

(Take care then), lest he having become exasperated do some injury to the sons of the Achæans.

195

For the wrath of a Jove-protected king is great,

And his dignity is from Jove, and counselling Jove loves him.

But on the other hand, whatever man of the common people he saw, and came upon shouting,

[speech ;

Him he struck with the sceptre, and rebuked (with this)

" Wretch, sit still,³ and hear the speech of others,

200

Who are thy superiors ; but thou art both inexperienced in the art of war, and without courage,

[nor in the council.

Neither (wert thou) ever counted amongst the brave in war,

Not by any means indeed shall we Achæans all reign here.

A plurality of rulers (is) not a good thing ; let there be one ruler,

One king, to whom the son of crafty Saturn hath given

205

Both sceptre and privileges, that he may reign among them."

Thus he acting as chief,⁴ was arranging the army ; and the assembly

Again were rushing from the ships and tents,

With tumult, just as when a surge of the loud-sounding sea

Roars on the vast shore, and the deep echoes again.

210

The others indeed accordingly sat down, and were made quiet in their seats.

⁴ Namely by the delegated authority of Agamemnon, who had for this purpose committed his sceptre to him.

- Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μῶνος ἀμετροεπὴς ἐκολῶα,
 ὃς ῥ' ἔπεα φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλά τε ἦδη,
 μὰψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλείσιν,
 ἀλλ', ὃ τι οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖον Ἀργείοισιν 215
 ἔμμεναι. αἷσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε·
 φορκὸς ἦν, χολὸς δ' ἕτερον πύδα· τῷ δέ οἱ ὦμω
 κυρτῷ, ἐπὶ στήθεος συνοχωκότε· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
 φοξὸς ἦν κεφαλὴν, ψεδνὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη.
 ἔχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ μάλιστ' ἦν, ἡδ' Ὀδυσῆϊ· 220
 τῷ γὰρ νεικείεσκε. τότε αὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνονι δῖω
 ὀξέα κεκληγῶς λέγ' ὀνειδέα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο, νεμέσσηθέν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νεικείε μίθῳ·
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, τέο δ' αὐτ' ἐπιμέμφεαι, ἡδὲ χατίζεις; 225
 πλείϊά τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες
 εἰσὶν ἐνὶ κλισίῃς ἐξαίρετοι, ἄς τοι Ἀχαιοὶ
 πρωτίστῳ δίδωμεν, εὖτ' ἂν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.
 ἦ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδύεαι, ὅν κέ τις οἴσει
 Τρώων ἵπποδάμων ἐξ Ἰλίου, ἵος ἄποινα, 230
 ὃν κεν ἐγὼ δῆσας ἀγάγω, ἢ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν;
 ἦ ἢ γυναῖκα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεται ἐν φιλότῳ,
 ἦν τ' αὐτὸς ἀπο νόσφι κατίσχει; οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν
 ἀρχὸν εὐντα, κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
 ὦ πέπορες, κάκ' ἐλέγχε', Ἀχαιῆδες, οὐκ ἔτ' Ἀχαιοὶ, 235
 οἵκαδ' ἐπερ σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα· τόνδε δ' εἴωμεν
 αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσόμεν, ὅφρα ἴδῃται,
 ἦ ῥά τι οἱ χ' ἡμεῖς προσαμύνομεν, ἦ καὶ οὐκί·
 ὃς καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλλῆά, ἐο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
 ἠτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀποίρας. 240

¹ Or, *kept chattering*.

² Or, *critical*.

³ Thersites is never heard of after this his first appearance: such a scandalous character is to be taken no more notice of than just to shew that it is despised. Homer has observed the same conduct with regard to the most deformed, and most beautiful person of his poem, for Nireus is thus mentioned once and no more throughout the *Iliad*. He places a worthless beauty and a -natured wit upon the same footing, and shows that the gifts of the body without those of

But Thersites the only one with unnumbered words was
still clamouring,¹

Who indeed had a knowledge of words both unbecoming,
and not a few, in his mind, [superiority) with kings,

To no purpose, and not according to order, to contend (for the

But whatever seemed to him to be a subject for laughter 215

To the Argives. And he was the ugliest man that came to
Ilium; [shoulders

He was squint-eyed, and limping in one foot, and his two

Were crooked, drawn together towards his breast; but above

He was sharp pointed² as to his head, and thin soft hair
was growing upon it.³ [220

And he was most especially hateful to Achilles and Ulysses;

For these two he was wont to abuse. At this time again,
having bawled out shrilly,

He was uttering reproaches against divine Agamemnon.

And against him hereupon the Achæans

Were vehemently incensed, and were indignant in soul,

But, he shouting out loudly, reviled Agamemnon in (this)
speech: [son of Atreus? 225

"And what again art thou complaining of and wanting,

Thy tents (are) full of brass, and many women [bestow

Are in thy tents selected from (the rest), whom we Achæans

On thee first (of all), whenever we take a city.

Art thou still also wanting gold in addition, which some one
of the horse-taming

Trojans shall bear from Ilium, the ransom of a son, 230

Whom I or another of the Achæans, having bound, lead
away (captive)? [her in love,

Or a young woman, that thou mayest have commerce with

And whom thou thyself mayest retain apart at a distance?

It does not indeed become thee, [into evils.

Commander as thou art,⁴ to lead⁵ the sons of the Achæans

O ye faint-hearted, base bye-words, Achæan-women, no lon-
ger Achæan-men, 235

Homewards indeed with the ships let us return; and this
man let us leave

Here in Troy, to enjoy his prizes, that he may know,

Whether indeed we assist him in any thing or not; [man

He, who now also has dishonoured Achilles, a far better

Than himself, for, having seized, he possesses his prize
having himself taken it away. 240

(the mind), are not more despicable than those of the mind itself without virtue.

⁴ Or being the chief.

⁵ *εὐχόμενος* literally, to make the sons of the Achæans tread in evils.

ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ Ἀχιλῆϊ χόλος φρεσίν· ἀλλὰ μεθήμων·
ἦ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρείδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.

ὣς φάτο, νεικείων Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὦκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς,
καί μιν ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν χαλεπῶ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ· 245

Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητῆς,
ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερείοτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρείδῃσ' ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον·
τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύεις, 250

καί σφιν ὄνειδέα τε προφέροισ, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.
οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
ἦ εὖ, ἦ ἐκ κακῶς, νοστήσομεν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν.

τῷ, νῦν Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ῆσαι ὄνειδίζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν 255
ἥρωες Δαναοί· σὺ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.

ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι, ὥς νύ περ ὦδε,
μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ κάρη ὥμοισιν ἐπείη,
μήδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην, 260

εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν, ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἵματα δύσω,
χλαῖνάν τ' ἠδὲ χιτῶνα, τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει,
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω,
πεπληγὼς ἀγορήθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῇσιν.

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· σκῆπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἠδὲ καὶ ὦμῳ 265
πλῆξεν· ὁ δ' ἰδνῶθη, θαλερόν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ.
σμῶδιξ δ' αἱματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη,
σκῆπτρου ὑπὸ χρυσεύου· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔζετο, τάρβησέν τε·
ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, ἀπεμόρξατο δάκρυ.

¹ Or, *careless*, (of what concerns him).

² ἀκριτόμυθε literally, *without selection in the use of words*,—a having a privative or negative force like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English, and *κρινω* to select, and *μυθος* a word.

³ Or, *be not willing alone to contend with kings*.

⁴ Or, *in that case*, or, *for this reason*.

⁵ That is, *always talking of kings*.

⁶ That is, *whether they will turn out well or ill*.

But there (is) not anger in the mind of Achilles; but he (is) remiss,¹ [last time have offered insult.]

For (else) surely son of Atreus, thou wouldest now for the

Thus spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd
Of tribes; but quickly the divine Ulysses was standing by
him, [(this) rough speech: 243]

And, viewing him with an angry look, rebuked him in

"Loquacious² Thersites, although thou art a shrill de-
claimer, [tend with kings

Restrain thyself, and do not thou of all others³ choose to con-

For I declare that there is not another mortal worse than

Thee, of as many as came along with the sons of Atreus to
beneath Ilium; [mouth,⁴ 250]

Therefore⁴ thou shouldest not harangue, having kings in thy

And both bring forward reproaches against them, and be on
the watch for a return. [be,⁵

Nor do we at all yet clearly know how these affairs will

Whether we, the sons of the Achæans, shall return under
favourable, or adverse circumstances.

For this reason thou now sittest finding fault with the son
of Atreus, Agamemnon, [255]

Shepherd of tribes, because the Danaëan heroes give him

Very many things; and thou haranguest sarcastically against
him.

But I declare to thee, and it shall also be accomplished;

If I catch thee any longer acting senselessly,⁷ as indeed thou
art now doing here, [his shoulders,

No longer afterwards may there be to Ulysses his head on

Neither any longer may I be called⁸ the father of Telem-
achus, 260

If I do not, after having seized thee, strip off indeed thy
garments, [shame,

Both thy cloak and tunic, and those which cover about thy

And send away thyself weeping to the swift ships,

Having whipt thee from the assembly with ignominious
stripes." [also shoulders 265]

Thus then he spake: and, with the sceptre, his back and

He struck; and he was twisted back; and the gushing
tear fell from him, [his back,

And a bloody weal rose up from beneath the surface of

By reason of the golden sceptre; and then he seated him-
self, and feared; [the tear.

And, having suffered pain, looking foolishly, he wiped off

⁷ Or, *playing the fool*.

⁸ Or, *may I be*

οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασαν, 270
ὧδε δέ τις εἵπεςκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

᾽Ω πόποι, ἦ δὴ μυρί' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε,
βουλὰς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς, πόλεμόν τε κορύσσω·
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
ὅς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπесβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων. 275
οὐ θήν μιν πάλιν αὖτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ
νικεῖειν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.

᾽Ως φάσαν ἢ πληθὺς· ἀνὰ δὲ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς
ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
εἰδομένη κήρυκι, σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει· 280

ὥς ἅμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
μῦθον ἀκούσειαν, καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλήν·
ὅς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν δὴ σε, ἄναξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναι μερόπεσσι βροτοῖσιν· 285
οὐδέ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν, ἥνπερ ὑπέσταν
ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' Ἀργεὸς ἵπποβότοιο,
Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.

ὥστε γὰρ ἦ παῖδες νεαρὸι, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες,
ἀλλήλοισιν ὀδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι. 290

ἦ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιηθέντα νέεσθαι.
καὶ γάρ τίς θ' ἓνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο
ἀσχαλᾶ σὺν νηϊ πολυζύγῳ, ὅνπερ ἄελλαι
χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν, ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα·
ἡμῖν δ' εἵνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς 295
ἐνθάδε μιμνόντεσσι. τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζομ' Ἀχαιοὺς
ἀσχαλᾶν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπησ
αἰσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν, κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.

τλῆτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ' ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὅφρα δαῶμεν,

¹ Since the particle *η* is always repeated in the second clause, Heyne, after Bentley, would read *ὥστε γὰρ εἰ*, in a form analogous to *ὥσει, ὥσπερι*. As there is no similar example to be found, it would be better perhaps to read *ὥσει γὰρ παῖδες*.—Trollope.

² Or, *truly it is a hardship to return in affliction*, that is, when his object is not accomplished.

³ That is, *since we have been here*.

And they, even although distressed, heartily laughed at
him, 270

And thus one said, looking to another near him:—

“Oh ye gods, verily ten thousand good things Ulysses
hath done,

Both originating good counsels and urging on the battle;

But now he hath done this by far the best thing among the
Argives, [rangues. 275

Who has restrained this abusive insulter from his ha-
Surely his insolent mind will not again urge him

To rail at kings with reproachful words.”

Thus spake the multitude, and Ulysses, destroyer of
cities, [Minerva,

Stood up, holding his sceptre, and beside him, blue-eyed
Making herself like to a herald, orders the people to be

silent; 280

That the sons of the Achæans, both those in front, and those
also in the rear, at the same time

Might hear his speech, and understand his counsel:

Who, well affected towards them, harangued and spake
among them:—

“Son of Atreus, king, surely now the Achæans desire

To render thee most infamous to all articulate-speaking
mortals: 285

Neither do they perform to thee the promise, which they
took upon them,

Proceeding hither from horse-feeding Argos,

That thou shouldest return, having destroyed the well-
walled Ithum.

For just as young children and widowed women¹

To one another do they wail to return home. 290

Assuredly also there is an anxiety to return, being worn
out with misery.²

For any one remaining even one month away from his wife

Grieves beside his many-benched ship, which the wintry

Storms shut up, and an agitated sea;

But to us it is the ninth year³ coming round, 295

While remaining here. On which account I am not sur-
prized that the Achæans

Grieve beside their beaked ships. But it is nevertheless also

Certainly disgraceful both to remain a long time, and to
return empty,⁴

Be patient, friends, and wait for a time,⁵ that we may learn

¹ That is, without booty, or, without success.

² Or, for a short time, or, little while.

ἢ ἔτεδ' ὃν Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἢ καὶ οὐκί. 300
 εὖ γὰρ δὴ τόδε ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν· ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες
 μάρτυροι, οὓς μὴ Κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτοιο φέρουσαι
 χθιζά τε καὶ πρῶϊζ· ὅτ' ἐς Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἡγερέθοντο, κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι,
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱερούς κατὰ βωμούς 305
 ἔρδομεν ἀθανάτοισι τελέεσσας ἐκατόμβας,
 καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὅθεν ῥέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ,
 ἔνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφεινός,
 σμερδαλέος, τόν ῥ' αὐτὸς Ὀλύμπιος ἦκε φώωσδε,
 βωμοῦ ὑπαίξας πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν 310
 ἔνθα δ' ἔσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσοὶ, νήπια τέκνα,
 ὄζω ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηῶτες,
 ὀκτώ· ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα·
 ἔνθ' ὅγε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας·
 μήτηρ δ' ἀμφεποτᾶτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα 315
 τήν δ' ἐλελιξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχυῖαν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,
 τὸν μὲν ἀρίζηλον θῆκε θεὸς, ὅσπερ ἔφηνε·
 λᾶαν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν, οἷον ἐτύχθη. 320
 ὥς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἐκατόμβας.
 Κάλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε·
 τίπτ' ἄνεψ' ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί;
 ἡμῖν μὲν τόδ' ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητιέτα Ζεὺς,
 ὄψιμον, ὀψιτέλεστον, ὅου κλέος οὐποτ' ὀλεῖται 325
 ὥς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο, καὶ αὐτήν,
 ὀκτὼ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα·
 ὥς ἡμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτεα πτολεμίζομεν αὖθι,
 τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἰρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.
 κεῖνός θ' ὥς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὲ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται. 330
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,

¹ Or, *went not, bearing off*.

² That is, so as to indicate that the appearance was portentous.

³ Or, *occurred at*.

If Chalcas divines truly or not. 300
 For we well indeed know this in our minds; and ye are all
 Witnesses, whom the fates of death have not taken off¹
 Both yesterday and the day before: when, at Aulis the
 ships of the Achæans
 Were assembled, bringing woes to Priam and the Trojans;
 But we round about the fountain at the sacred altars 305
 Were sacrificing to the immortals perfect hecatombs,
 Under a beauteous plane-tree, whence was flowing a limpid
 stream, [the back,
 There there appeared a great sign; a serpent, blood-red upon
 Having a terrible aspect, which indeed the Olympian him-
 self sent forth to the light, [the plane tree; 310
 Having started from under the altar, thereupon rushed to
 And there there were the young ones of a sparrow, infant
 offspring,
 Upon the topmost branch, cowering beneath the leaves,
 Eight; but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 the offspring;
 There he devoured them twittering piteously; [315
 And the mother was flying round, bewailing her offspring;
 And, having coiled himself round, he seized her by the wing
 making a loud noise round about.
 But, when he had eaten up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [most conspicuous,²
 Him indeed the god, who exposed him to view, rendered
 For the son of the crafty Saturn made him a stone;
 And we, standing by, marvelled at what was done. 320
 Thus therefore dreadful prodigies of the gods attended³ the
 hecatombs. [harangued:
 And Chalcas immediately afterwards, delivering oracles,
 'Why in the world, long haired Achæans, have ye become
 mute? [der,
 To us indeed counselling Jove has shewed this great won-
 Late, of late accomplishment, the fame of which shall never
 perish. 325
 As this (serpent) ate up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [the offspring;
 Eight, but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 So we just so many years shall wage war there;⁴
 But in the tenth we shall take the wide-streeted city.
 And be thus harangued, all which things are now on the
 eve of being accomplished. 330
 But come, wait ye all, well-greaved Achæans,

¹ That is, in Troy.

αὐτοῦ, εἰσόκεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.

ᾧ ὣς ἔφατ'· Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, (ἅμφι δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν, αὔσαντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·

ᾧ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράασθε
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὔτι μέλει πολεμήϊα ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσῖαι τε καὶ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν ;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο, μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν ;
σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν ;
αὐτως γάρ ῥ' ἐπέεσσ' ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος
εὐρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἐόντες.

340

Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δ' ἔθ', ὥς πρὶν, ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλήν,
ἄρχευσ' Ἀργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·

345

τούσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἓνα καὶ δύο, τοί κεν Ἀχαιῶν
νόσφιν βουλεύωσ', ἄνυσις δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν,
πρὶν Ἄργοςδ' ἰέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
γνώμεναι, εἴτε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις, ἢ καὶ οὐκί.

φημὶ γὰρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε νηυσὶν ἐπ' ὠκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον
Ἀργεῖοι, Τρώεσσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες,
ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι', ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων.

350

τῷ, μή τις πρὶν ἐπειγέσθω οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,
πρὶν τινα παρ Τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακοιμηθῆναι,
τίσασθαι δ' Ἑλένης ὀρμήματά τε στοναχὰς τε.

355

εἰ δέ τις ἐκπάγλως ἐθέλει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,
ἀπτέσθω ἧς νηὸς εὖσσέλμοιο μελαίνης,
ὄφρα πρόσθ' ἄλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπη.

ἀλλὰ, ἄναξ, αὐτός τ' εὖ μήδεο, πείθεό τ' ἄλλω·
οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπω.

360

κρὶν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγάμεμνον,
ὥς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φύλοις.

¹ Or, a horseman of Gerene.

² That is, what will become of them?

³ That is, be destroyed and rendered useless.

Here, until we have taken the great city of Priam.'"

Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
(and the ships around [shouting,])

Terrifically resounded, in consequence of the Achæans

Having approved the speech of the godlike Ulysses. 335

But Nestor, the Gerenian knight,¹ also spake among them:

"Alas! assuredly now ye harangue like children
In a state of infancy, to whom martial affairs are not at all
matters of care.

Where, I pray, will both our covenants and treaties go?"

Shall both the counsels and plans of men be in truth put in
the fire?² [340

And the unmixed libations, and right hand pledges, on
which we relied?³ [any remedy (for the evil)

Truly to no purpose do we contend with words, neither
Are we able to discover, although we have been here a
great time.⁴ [pose unshaken,

But do thou still, son of Atreus, as before, holding thy pur-
Rule the Argives in mighty battles; 345

And leave these, one and two, to perish, who deliberate
Apart from the Achæans,—(but there shall not be an ac-
complishment of their designs —

To go to Argos, before that we even know

Whether the promise of Ægis-bearing Jove be a lie, or not.
For I affirm then that the powerful son of Saturn nodded
assent 350

On that day, when the Argives were embarking in their
Swift-traversing ships, bearing slaughter and fate to the
Trojans,

Sending lightning on the right, displaying favourable tokens.

Therefore let not any one be eager to return home before

That each has slept with⁵ a wife of the Trojans, 355

And avenged both the setting out⁶ and groans of Helen.

But if any one vehemently desires to return home,

Let him lay hold of his well benched black ship,

That he may draw upon himself death and fate before
others. [360

But, king, both deliberate well thyself, and yield to another;

Whatever word I speak will be certainly not to be rejected.

Separate, Agamemnon, the men by tribes, and by clans,

That clan may assist clan, and tribes tribes.

¹ Or, being here, &c.

² Or has been laid to sleep with.

³ There are two ways of taking this —first, to revenge the rape and lamentations of Helen; second, to take revenge for the expedition and the griefs we have endured on account of Helen.

εἰ δέ κεν ὥς ἔρξης, καὶ τοὶ πείθονται Ἀχαιοὶ,
 γνώσῃ ἔπειθ', ὅς θ' ἡγεμόνων κακὸς, ὅς τέ νυ λαῶν. 365
 ἢ δ' ὅς κ' ἐσθλὸς ἔρσι· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέονται·
 γνώσεαι δ', εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίῃ πόλιν οὐκ ἀλασάξεις,
 ἢ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι, καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμοιο.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
 ἦ μὰν αὐτ' ἀγορῇ νικᾶς, γέρον, υἱὸς Ἀχαιῶν 370
 αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναίη, καὶ Ἀπολλων,
 τοιοῦτοί δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν·
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
 χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἀλοῦσά τε περβομένη τε.
 ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, 375
 ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νεῖκεα βάλλει.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχησάμεθ' εἵνεκα κούρης
 ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν· ἐγὼ δ' ἥρχον χαλεπαίνων·
 εἰ δέ ποτ' ἔς γε μίαν βοιλεύσομεν, οὐκ ἔτ' ἔπειτα
 Τρῶσιν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν. 380
 νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα.
 εὖ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
 εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισι δεῖπνον δότω ὠκυπόδεσσιν,
 εὖ δέ τις ἄρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδὼν, πολέμοιο μεδέσθω·
 ὥς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ' Ἄρηϊ. 385

οὐ γὰρ πανσῶλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν,
 εἰ μὴ νῦξ ἐλθοῖσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.
 ἰδρώσει μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσιν
 ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἔγχει χεῖρα καμείται·
 ἰδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος, εὖξουσ' ἄρμα τιταίνων. 390
 ἂν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
 μμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα
 ἥρκιον ἑσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἢ δ' οἰωνούς.

Ὡς ἔφατ'· Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, ὥς ὅτε κῦμα
 ἀκτῇ ἔφ' ὑψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσει Νύκτος ἐλθὼν, 395

¹ Thus their conduct might be observed.

² That is, would that I had ten such, &c.

³ Or, let each, having carefully examined his chariot (think upon war,

⁴ κρινω to try the question, (properly in a court of justice,) contend.

And, if thou thus actest, and the Achæans obey thee,
Thou wilt then know, both who of the leaders is a coward,
and who indeed of the people,¹ 365

And who of them is brave; for they will fight by them-
selves; [will that thou wilt not take the city,

And thou wilt learn also, whether it will be by the divine
Or by the cowardice of men, and their inexperience of war."

And king Agamemnon, replying, said to him;

"Of a truth, old man, again in the assembly thou excellest
the sons of the Achæans; 370

Would that,—both father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo,—

There were to me² ten such counsellors of the Achæans;

By that means would the city of king Priam soon go to ruin,
Having been both taken, and being destroyed beneath our
hands.

But the son of Saturn, Ægis-bearing Jove, hath given suf-
ferings to me, 375

Who thrusts me upon useless strifes and quarrels.

For both I and Achilles contended on account of a damsel
With angry words; but I began, being angry;

But if ever indeed we shall come to the same determination,
not any longer afterwards [even for a short time. 380

Shall there be a putting off of the evil to the Trojans, not
But now go to your meal, that we may join battle.

Let each indeed sharpen well his spear, and arrange well
his shield,

And let each properly give food to his swift-footed horses,
And let each, having well looked about his chariot,³ pre-
pare for war: [battle. 385

That during the whole day we may contend⁴ in hateful
For indeed there will not ensue a cessation, not even for a
short time, [men.

Unless night, having advanced, shall part the ardour of the
The thong indeed of the mortal-covering shield around the
breast [fatigued as to his hand on the spear;

Of each shall be wet with sweat, and (each one) shall be
And each man's horse shall be wet with sweat, drawing the
well polished chariot. 390

But whomsoever I perceive desirous to linger at a distance
From the battle beside the beaked ships, for him afterwards
There will not be sufficient means to escape the dogs and
birds. [just as when a wave (shall sound)

Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
Against a high rocky-shore, when the south-wind, having
advanced, shall put it in motion, 395

προβλήτι σκοπέλω, τὸν δ' οὔποτε κύματα λείπει,
παντοίων ἀνέμων, ὅταν ἔνθ' ἢ ἔνθα γένωνται.

ἀνστάντες δ' ὀρέοντο, κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας,
κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο.

ἄλλος δ' ἄλλω ἔρεξε θεῶν αἰειγενετῶν, 400

εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἄρῃος.

αὐτὰρ ὁ βοῦν ἰέρευσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
πίονα, πενταέτηρον, ὑπερμενέϊ Κρονίωνι·

κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆας Παναχαιῶν,
Νέστορα μὲν πρότιστα, καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα, 405

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ Τυδέος υἱόν·

ἕκτον δ' αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον.

αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἦλθε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·

ἦδ' ἔπειτα γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεὸν, ὥς ἐπονείτο·

βοῦν δὲ περιστήσαντο, καὶ οὔλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο. 410

τοῖσιν δ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, κελαινεφές, αἰθέρι ναίων,

μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δῦναι, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἔλθειν,

πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνές βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον

αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι δὲ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θύρετρα· 415

Ἐκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαΐξαι

χαλκῷ ῥωγαλέον· πολέες δ' ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι

πρηνέες ἐν κονίῃσιν ὁδὰξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν.

Ὡς ἔφατ'· οὐ δ' ἄρα πῶ οἱ ἐπεκραίαινε Κρονίων·

ἀλλ' ὅγε δέκτο μὲν ἱρὰ, πόνον δ' ἀμέγαρτον ὄφελλεν. 420

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' εὗξαντο, καὶ οὔλοχύτας προβάλοντο,

αὐτὸν ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,

μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον, κατὰ τε κνίσσῃ ἐκάλυψαν,

δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες· ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν·

καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ' σχίζουσιν ἀφύλλοισι κατέκαιον· 425

σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ἀμπείραντες, ὑπείρεχον Ἡφαίστοιο.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη, καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,

μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,

¹ That is, raised them over the head of the victim.

² Or, the Hecloean tunic.

³ Or, many friends or companions about him.

Against a projecting rock, and which the waves never leave,
During all kinds of winds, when they arise in this quarter
or in that.

And, having risen from their seats, they were in motion,
having dispersed themselves among the ships, [meal.
And they kindled a fire through the tents, and took their
And one was performing sacrifice to one, and another to
another, of the ever-existing gods, 400

Praying to escape both death and the toil of war.
But the king of men, Agamemnon, sacrificed a fat
Ox, five years old, to the powerful son of Saturn;
And he invited the aged chieftains of all the Achæans,
Nestor indeed first (of all,) and king Idomeneus, 405
But next the two Ajaxes, and the son of Tydeus;
And, moreover, the sixth, Ulysses, in counsel equal to Jove.
But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, came to him of his
own accord; [he was toiling.

For he had known in his mind, (respecting) his brother, how
And they stood round about the ox, and raised the salted-
barley-cakes.¹ 410

And king Agamemnon, praying amongst them, said:

"Jove most glorious, most mighty, collector of black-
clouds, dwelling in the sky, [fore

Grant that the sun may not set, and darkness come on, be-
That I have cast down headlong Priam's palace

Flaming, and have burned the doors with hostile fire; 415
And that I have cut asunder the tunic of Hector² around his
breast, [him,³

Rent by my brass; and may many of his companions around
Prone in the dust, grasp the ground with their teeth."

Thus he spake, but not yet thereupon was the son of Sa-
turn accomplishing it for him; [severe toil. 420

But he accepted indeed the sacrifices, but increased their
And when further they prayed, and cast forward the salted-
barley cakes, [and flayed the victims,

They first indeed drew back (the neck,) and cut the throats
And cut off the thighs, and covered them over with fat,
Having made double folds of it; and upon them placed raw-
pieces; [without foliage; 425

And these indeed they then burned down with cleft logs
And then having spitted the entrails, they were holding
them over the fire. [they had tasted the entrails,

Furthermore, when the thighs had been burned down, and
Then they both cut into small portions the other (parts), and
pierced them through with spits,

ὥπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου, τετύκοντό τε δαίτα, 430
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐΐσης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἤρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·
 'Ατρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, 'Αγάμεμνον,
 μηκέτι νῦν δῆθ' αὖθι λεγώμεθα, μηδέ τι δηρὸν 435
 ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, ὃ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας·
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὧδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν 'Αχαιῶν
 ἴομεν, ὅφρα κε' θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἄρηα. 440
 'Ὡς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·
 αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε,
 κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε κάρη κομόωντας 'Αχαιοὺς.
 οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ὧκα.
 οἱ δ' ἀμφ' 'Ατρείωνα Διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες 445
 θῦνον κρίνοντες· μετὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη,
 αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρίτιμον, ἀγήρων, ἀθανάτην τε·
 τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσειο ἠερέθονται,
 πάντες ἐϋπλεκέες, ἐκατόμβοιοι δὲ ἕκαστος.
 σὺν τῇ παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν, 450
 ὀτρύνουσ' ἰέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὥρσεν ἐκάστῳ
 καρδίῃ, ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι.
 τοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένητ', ἢ νέεσθαι
 ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν.
 'Ηὔτε πῦρ αἰδηλὸν ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὕλην, 455
 οὔρεος ἐν κορυφῇς, ἕκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή·
 ὧς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο
 αἰγλή παμφανόωσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

¹ They reclined at meals. Or it may be, *let us no longer now, I pray, waste our time in conversation.*

² Sharp Mars.

³ Or, *who were about the son of Atreus.*

⁴ θύσανοι These were rows of fringe or golden tassels attached to the edge of the shield for the purpose of striking terror into the enemy by their dazzling

And roasted them very skilfully, and drew them all off.
But, when they had ceased from their labour, and prepared
the banquet, 430

They were feasting themselves, nor was their mind at all in
want of the fair feast.

Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the de-
sire of drink and food,

Then Nestor, a Gerenian knight, was beginning harangues
to them :

“ Most glorious son of Atreus, king of men, Agamemnon,
No longer now, I pray, let us he¹ here, nor at all for a long
time 435

Defer the work, which the god now puts into our hands.

But come, let the heralds, on the one hand, of the copper-
mailed Achæans,

Summoning, assemble the people to the ships ;

On the other hand, let us here collected go through the
wide army [the sharp battle.” 440

Of the Achæans, that we may the more quickly rouse up

Thus he spake ; nor was Agamemnon, king of men, dis-
obedient ;

Immediately he ordered the clear-voiced heralds

To summon the long haired Achæans to the war.

The former, on the one hand, made proclamation, the latter,
on the other hand, very quickly assembled themselves.

And the Jove-protected kings, who were attendants on the
son of Atreus,³ 445

Were moving hastily, separating them ; and among them
(was) blue-eyed Minerva, [immortal,

Having the very precious Ægis, not affected by age, and

From which a hundred tassels⁴ all golden are suspended,

All well-twisted, and each worth an hundred oxen.⁵

With this darting about, she was moving quickly through
the people of the Achæans, 450

Exciting them to go ; and she roused up the strength in the
heart

Of each, incessantly to engage in war, and to fight. [turn

And to them immediately war became sweeter than to re-
In the hollow ships, to their paternal land.

As destructive fire sets on a blaze a boundless wood, 455

On the tops of a mountain, and the light is seen from afar ;

So—as these advanced from their admirable copper (ar-
mour) the air.

The brilliance, shining all over, reached the heaven through
motion

³ That is, worth an hundred pieces of coin stamped with the figure of an ox.

Τῶν δ' ὥστ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
 χηνῶν, ἢ γεράνων, ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων, 460
 Ἀσίῳ ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίον ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα,
 ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ὑγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσι,
 κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμαρπαγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν·
 ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
 ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465
 σμερδαλέον κανίβριζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
 ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι
 μυρίοι, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὦρη.

Ἦύτε μυιάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
 αἵτε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήϊον ἠλάσκουσιν 470
 ὦρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει·
 τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐν πεδίῳ ἔσταντο, διαρρύϊσαι μεμαῶτες.

Τοὺς δ' ὥστ' αἰψύλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν αἰπόλοι ἄνδρες
 ῥεῖα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νομῶ μιγέωσιν 475
 ὥς τοὺς ἡγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
 ὑσμίνηνδ' ἰέναι, μετὰ δε, κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 ἄμματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἱκελος Διὶ τερπικεραίνῳ,
 Ἄρεϊ δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.

Ἦύτε βοῖς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἑξοχος ἔπλετο πάντων 480
 ταῖρος· ὁ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπρέπει ἀγρομένησι·
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδην θῆκε Ζεὺς ἡματι κείνῳ,
 ἐκπρεπέ' ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἑξοχον ἡρώεσσιν.

Ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι·
 ἡμεῖς γὰρ θεαὶ ἐστέ, πάρεστέ τε, ἴστε τε πάντα, 485
 ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶον ἀκούομεν, οἰδέ τι ἴδμεν·
 οὔτινες ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοῖριμοι ἦσαν,
 πληθύν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μιθήσομαι, οὐδ' ὀνομήνω,
 οὔδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλώσσοι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἴεν,
 φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χαλκεὺν δέ μοι ἦτορ ἐνείη· 490
 εἰ μὴ Ὀλυμπιαδὲς Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγυῖοιο

Or, heit. The word here denotes the whole suit of armour

And of these (Acheans)—just, as many flocks of winged
birds,
Of geese, or of cranes, or of long-necked swans, 460
In the Asian meadow, at the streams of Cayster,
Fly here and there, exulting in their wings,
They settling themselves forward with a noise, and the mea-
dow re-echoes
So of these many nations from the ships and tents
To the Scamandrian plain were pouring forward; and the
earth was sounding 465
Terrifically under the feet both of themselves and horses.
And they stood in the flowery Scamandrian meadow
Innumerable, as many as both the leaves and flowers are
produced in spring.

As many as (are) the swarms of collected flies,
Which in a pen belonging to a shepherd, flutter about, 470
In the spring season, and when the milk moistens the pails,
So many against the Trojans were the long-haired Achæans
Standing in the plain, having an eager desire to break
their lines.

But them—just as goat-herds easily separate extensive
Flocks of goats, whenever they are mixed together in the
pasture; 475
So them their leaders were arranging apart here and there,
To advance to battle, and among them (was) king Agamem-
non, (thunder-bolt,

As to his eyes and head like to Jove delighting in the
And to Mars as to his waist,¹ and to Neptune as to his breast.

As a bull² in a herd is greatly eminent above 480
All; (for he is conspicuous among the collected cattle;)
Such then on that day did Jove render the son of Atreus,
Courageous and eminent among many heroes. [sions;

“Declare now to me, Muses, occupying Olympian man-
(For ye are goddesses, and are present, and know all
things; 485

But we hear report alone, nor know we any thing;³)
Who were the leaders and rulers of the Danaï.
For I could not tell, nor name the multitude, [mouths,
Not even if there were to me ten tongues indeed and ten
And a voice not to be broken, and a brazen heart were in
me; 490

Unless, the Olympian Muses, daughters of Ægis-bearing

² *Bovs* a bull, or cow, the animal in general. Homer often adds *tauros* or *ovon* to denote especially the bull.

³ That is, *with certainty*.

θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἰλίον ἦλθον.

ἄρχους αὖ νηῶν ἐρέω, νῆάς τε προπάσας·

Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνελεως καὶ Λήϊτος ἦρχον, (1)

Ἄρκεσίλαός τε, Προβοήνωρ τε, Κλονίος τε· 495

οἳ θ' Ὑρίην ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήεσσαν,

Σχοῖνόν τε, Σκῳλόν τε, πολύκνημόν τ' Ἐτεωνόν,

Θέσπειαν, Γραϊάν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησσόν· (5)

οἳ τ' ἄμφ' Ἄρμ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Εἰλέσιν, καὶ Ἐρυθράς,

οἳ τ' Ἐλεῶν εἶχον, ἡδ' Ὑλην, καὶ Πετεῶνα, 500

Ὠκαλήν, Μεδεῶνά τ', εὖ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,

Κώπας, Εὐτρησίν τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην·

οἳ τε Κορώνειαν, καὶ ποιήενθ' Ἀλίартον, (10)

οἳ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον, ἡδ' οἳ Γλίσαντ' ἐνέμοντο,

οἳ θ' Ὑποθήβας εἶχον, εὖ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον, 505

Ὅγχηστόν θ' ἱερὸν, Ποσιδῆϊον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος·

οἳ τε πολυστάφυλον Ἄρνην ἔχον, οἳ τε Μίδειαν,

Νίσαν τε ζαθέην, Ἀνθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν. (15)

τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστη

κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βαῖνον, 510

Οἳ δ' Ἀσπληδόνα ναῖον, ἰδ' Ὀρχομενὸν Μινύειον,

τῶν ἦρχ' Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ἰάλμενος, υἱες Ἄρῃος,

οὓς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη, δόμῳ Ἀκτορος Ἀζειίδαο, (20)

παρθένος αἰδοίῃ, ὑπερώϊον εἰσαναβᾶσα,

Ἄρῃι κρατερῷ· ὁ δὲ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη· 515

τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Αὐτὰρ Φωκῆων Σχεδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον,

υἱέες Ἰφίτου μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο· (25)

οἳ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον, Πυθῶνά τε πετρήεσσαν,

Κρίσαν τε ζαθέην, καὶ Δαυλίδα, καὶ Πανοπῆα, 520

οἳ τ' Ἀνεμώρειαν, καὶ Ὑάμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο,

οἳ τ' ἄρα παρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δῖον ἔναιον,

οἳ τε Λίλαιαν ἔχον, πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῖο· (30)

¹ That is, in dependence on the assistance of the Muses.

² Homer, who, it might have been supposed, would have begun his geographical account from Athens or Sparta, or more probably, from Mycenæ, the

Jove made mention of as many as came under Ilium.
 Hercupon¹ I will tell the commanders of the ships, and all
 the ships," [manding, (1)

The Bæotians² indeed Peneleus and Leitus were com-
 And Arcesilaus, and Prothoenor, and Clonius; 495

Both those who inhabited Hyria, and rocky Aulis,
 And Schœnus, and Scolus, and the many-ridged Eteonus,
 Thespeia, and Græa, and the wide Mycaleusus; (5)

And those who inhabited about Harma, and Ilesius, and
 Erythræ,

And those who occupied Eleon, and Hyle, and Peteon, 500
 Ocalea, and Medeon, a well-built city,

Copæ, and Eutresis, and Thisbe abounding in doves,
 And those who (occupied, Coronæa, and the grassy Haliar-
 tas, (10)

And those who occupied Plataea, and those who inhabited
 Gasas,

And those who occupied Hypothebæ, a well-built city, 505
 And sacred Onchestus, a beautiful grove belonging to

Neptune; [those who (occupied) Midea,
 And those who occupied Arne abounding in grapes, and
 And very sacred Nisa, and Anthedon at the extremity. (15)

Of these indeed fifty ships went; and in each [barked. 510
 A hundred and twenty young men of the Bæotians em-

And those who inhabited Aspledon, and Minyeian
 Orchomenus, [of Mars,

These Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, were commanding, sons
 Whom Astyoche, brought forth in the house of Actor son
 of Azeus,— (20)

A modest virgin, having gone up into the upper chamber,—
 To mighty Mars; but he had secretly lain with her; 515

And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular rank.

But the Phocians, Schedius and Epistraphus were com-
 manding,

Sons of the high-souled Iphitus, son of Naubolus; (25)

Those who occupied Cyparissus, and rocky Python,
 And very sacred Crissa, and Daulis, and Panopeus, 520

And those who dwelt around Anemoreia, and Hyampolis,
 And those, moreover, who inhabited beside the divine river

Cephisus, [Cephisus; (30)

And those who occupied Lilæa, upon the sources of the

city of the Sovereign, chose to begin it from Bæotia, not for the sake of any
 peculiar dignity in the character of it, but merely because as a promontory
 it afforded him a point of particular notoriety. He is highly applauded by
 Macrobius for the exactness with which he performs his poetical journey, who,
 on the contrary, much censures Virgil for his inattention in that article.

- τοῖς δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. .
οἱ μὲν Φωκῆων στίχας ἴστασαν ἀμφιέποντες, 525
Βοιωτῶν δ' ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσσοντο.
Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,
μείων, οὔτι τόσος γε, ὅσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, (35)
ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων· ὀλίγος μὲν ἔην, λινοθώρηξ,
ἐγχείῃ δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς· 530
οἱ Κῦνόν τ' ἐνέμοντ', Ὀπόεντά τε, Καλλιάρόν τε,
Βῆσσαν τε, Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγείας ἐρατεινὰς,
Τάρφην τε, Θρόνιον τε, Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. (40)
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο
Λοκρῶν, οἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης. 535
Οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνεύοντες Ἄβαντες,
Χαλκίδα τ', Εἰρέτριάν τε, πολυστάφυλόν θ' Ἰστιάιαν,
Κήρινθόν τ' ἔφαλον, Δίου τ' αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον, (45)
οἳ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον, ἥδ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετάασκον·
τῶν δ' αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ' Ἐλεφήνωρ, ὅζος Ἄρης,
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων· 540
τῷ δ' ἄμ' Ἄβαντες ἔποντο θοοὶ, ὅπιθεν κομόωντες,
αἰχμηταί, μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῆσι μελήεσσι (50)
θώρηκας ῥήξειν δηῖων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι·
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 545
Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, εὖ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
δῆμον Ἐρεχθίδος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη
θρέψε, Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος Ἄρουρα, (55)
καδ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνησ' εἷσεν ἐφ' ἐνὶ πίνονι νηῶ,
ἐνθάδε μιν ταύροις καὶ ἀρνείοις ἰλάονται 550
κούροι Ἀθηναίων, περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν·
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ' υἱὸς Πετῶο, Μενεσθεύς.
τῷδ' οὐπω τις ὁμοῖος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνὴρ, (60)
κοσμήσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας·

¹ Literally, 'Had made to quit.'—'Had made to give place.'

² It was the custom of these people to shave the forepart of their heads, which they did that their enemies might not take the advantage of seizing

And in company with these forty black ships followed.
 These indeed, going about them, posted the ranks of the
 Phocians; 525
 But they were arming themselves near the Boeotians to the
 left. [leader,
 But of the Locrians the swift Ajax, son of Oileus, was
 (Less—not at all so large at least as the Telamonian
 Ajax, (35)
 But much less; little indeed he was, wearing a linen corslet,
 But in the use of the lance he had been¹ distinguished
 above all the Hellenes, and the Achæans,) 530
 Those who inhabited both Cynus, and Opoeis, and Calliarus,
 And Bessa, and Scarphe, and lovely Auger,
 And Tarphe, and Thronum, about the streams of Boag-
 grius. (40)
 And in company with him forty black ships followed
 Of the Locrians, who dwell beyond sacred Eubæa. 535
 But those who occupied Eubæa, the Abantes breathing
 vigour,
 Both Chalcis, and Eretria, and Histiaea abounding in grapes,
 And Cerinthus on the sea, and the lofty city of Drum, (45)
 And those who occupied Carystus, and those who inhabited
 Styra; [540
 Of these again Elephenor, was leader, an offshoot of Mars,
 The son of Chalcodon, commander of the high-souled
 Abantes; [allowing their hair to grow behind,²
 And in company with him the swift Abantes followed,
 Spear-men, eager with their ashen-spears extended, (50)
 To break the coats of mail around the breasts of their
 enemies;
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 545
 And those, moreover, who occupied Athens, a well-built
 city, [time Minerva,
 The state of the noble-hearted Erechtheus, whom on a
 Daughter of Jove, reared, but the food giving Earth bore
 him, (55)
 And she placed him in Athens in her own rich temple,
 There her, with bulls and lambs, the youths 550
 Of the Athenians propitiate as the years roll round;
 Of these again Menestheus, son of Peteus, was leader.
 To him not yet had any man of those on the earth been
 produced equal, (60)
 For arranging in order both horses and shield-bearing men;
 then by the hair, the hinder part they let grow, as a valiant race that would
 never turn their backs.

- Νέστωρ υἱὸς ἔριξεν, ὃ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦεν· 555
 τῷ δ' ἅμα πεντήκοντα μέλαιναί νῆες ἔποντο.
 Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγε δυοκαίδεκα νῆας,
 στήσε δ' ἄγων, ἵν' Ἀθηναίων ἴσταντο φύλαγγες. (65)
 Οἱ δ' Ἄργος τ' εἶχον, Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν,
 Ἑρμιόνην, Ἀσίην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἐχούσας, 560
 Τροιζῆν', Ἠϊόνας τε καὶ ἄμπελόεντ' Ἐπίδαυρον,
 οἳ τ' ἔχον Αἴγιαν, Μάσητά τε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·
 τῶν δ' αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, (70)
 καὶ Σθέnelος, Καπανῆος ἀγκλειτοῦ φίλος υἱός,
 τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' Εὐρύαλος τρίτατος κίεν, ἰσόθεος φῶς, 565
 Μηκιστέως υἱὸς Ταλαϊονίδας ἄνακτος.
 συμπάντων δ' ἡγεῖτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὀγδωκοντα μέλαιναί νῆες ἔποντο. (75)
 Οἱ δὲ Μυκῆνας εἶχον, εὖ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
 ἄφνειόν τε Κόρινθον εὖ κτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς, 570
 Ὀρνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, Ἀραιθυρέην τ' ἐρατεινὴν,
 καὶ Σικυῶν', ὅθ' ἄρ' Ἀδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλευεν,
 οἳ θ' Ὑπερησίων τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόεσσαν, (80)
 Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον, ἥδ' Αἴγιον ἀμφενέμοντο,
 Αἰγιάλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα, καὶ ἄμφ' Ἐλίκην εὐρείαν· 575
 τῶν ἑκατὸν νηῶν ἦρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 Ἀτρεΐδης· ἅμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
 λαοὶ ἔποντ'· ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο νόρῳπα χαλκῶν, (85)
 κυδιόων, ὅτι πᾶσι μετέπρεπεν ἡρώεσσιν,
 οὐνεκ' ἄριστος ἦεν, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἔγε λαούς. 580
 Οἱ δ' εἶχον κοῖλην Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν,
 Φάριν τε, Σπάρτην τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην,
 Βρυσειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐγείας ἐρατεινάς, (90)
 οἳ τ' ἄρ' Ἀμύκλας εἶχον, Ἔλος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθρον,
 οἳ τε Λάαν εἶχον, ἥδ' Οἰτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο· 585
 τῶν οἱ ἀδελφεὸς ἦρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,

¹ Agamemnon, son of Atreus brother of Menelaus, king of Mycenae, and commander in chief at the Grecian expedition.

Nestor alone contended for the superiority, for he was
senior, 555

And in company with him fifty black ships followed.

But Ajax was leading twelve ships from Salamis,
And leading, posted (the men), where the phalanxes of the
Athenians were posted. (65)

But those who occupied both Argos, and well-walled
Tiryns,

Hermione, and Asine, containing a deep bay, 560

Trœzene, and Eionæ, and vine-bearing Epidaurus,

And those who occupied Ægina, and Mases, youths of the
Achæans; [leader, (70)

And of these again, Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, was

And Sthenelus, the beloved son of the far-famed Capaneus,

And in company with these went Euryalus, the third, a god-
like man, 565

Son of Mecisteus, the king, the son of Talaus. [leading;

But all together Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, was

And in company with these eighty black ships followed. (75)

But those who occupied Mycenæ, a well built city,

And opulent Corinth, and the well-built Cleonæ, 570

And inhabited Orneæ, and lovely Aræthyrea,

And Sicyon, where indeed Adrastus first reigned, [(80)

And those who occupied both Hyperesia, and lofty Gonoessa,

And Pellene, and dwelt around Cegium, [575

And up the whole coast, and around far-extended Helice;

A hundred ships of these king Agamemnon commanded.¹

Son of Atreus, in company with him certainly by far the
most numerous and best [zing² copper armour, (85)

Troops followed, and among them he himself put on daz-

Pleasing himself with his greatness, because he was con-
spicuous among all the heroes; [most troops. 580

In that he was the greatest, and was leading by far the
But those who occupied³ embosomed Lacedæmon of huge
size,

And Pharis, and Sparta, and Messe abounding in doves,

And inhabited Bryseæ, and lovely Angeæ, (90)

And further, those who occupied Amycæ, and Helos, a city
on the sea, [585

And those who occupied Laos, and dwelt around Cetylus,

These his brother Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, com-
manded,

¹ *weapons from eye and odds depriving of seeing.*

² That is —in the hollow—between the mountains Paygetus and Partne-
1305.

ἐξήκοντα νεῶν, ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσσοντο,
 ἐν δ' αὐτὸς κίεν ᾗσι προθυμίῃσι πεποιθώς, (95)
 ὀτρύνων πόλεμόνδε· μάλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
 τίσασθαι Ἑλένης ὀρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε. 590

Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμαντο, καὶ Ἀρήϊν ἐρατεινὴν,
 καὶ Θρύον, Ἀλφειοῖο πόρον, καὶ ἔκτιτον Αἴπυ,
 καὶ Κυπαρισσήεντα, καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἔναιον, (100)
 καὶ Πτελεόν, καὶ Ἑλος, καὶ Δάριον· ἔνθα τε Μοῦσαι
 ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήϊκα παῖσαν ἀοιδῆς, 595
 Οἰχαλίηθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος·
 στεῦτα γὰρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἶπερ ἂν αὐταὶ
 Μοῦσαι ἀεΐδοιεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο· (105)
 αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὴν
 θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντα, καὶ ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστίν.
 τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·
 τῷ δ' ἐνευήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. 600

Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην, ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος αἰπὺν, (110)
 Αἰπύτιον παρὰ τίμβον, ἃν ἄνδρες ἀγχιμαχηταί·
 οἱ Φενεόν τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν πολύμηλον, 605
 Ῥίπην τε, Στρατίην τε καὶ ἡνεμόεσσαν Ἐνίσπην,
 καὶ Τεγέην εἶχον, καὶ Μαντινέην ἐρατεινὴν,
 Στύμφηλάν τ' εἶχον, καὶ Παρῤῥασίην ἐνέμοντο· (115)
 τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀγκαῖοιο πάϊς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,
 ἐξήκοντα νεῶν· πολέες δ' ἐν νηϊ ἐκάστη 610

Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἔβαινον ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
 αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 νῆας εὖσσέλμους, περᾶν ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον, (120)
 Ἀτρεΐδης· ἐπεὶ αὖ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμήλει.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ Ἥλιδα δῖαν ἔναιον, 615
 ὅσπον ἔφ' Ὑρμίνη καὶ Μίρσωνος ἐσχατόωσα,
 πέτρῃ τ' Ὠλενίῃ, καὶ Ἀλείσιον ἐντὸς ἔργει·
 τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἄρχοι ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω (125)
 νῆες ἔποντο θοαί, πολέες δ' ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί.
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάσθην, 620

· i. e. from Agamemnon.

Sixty ships; and they were arming themselves apart.¹
 And among them he himself went, having placed confidence
 in his own forward courage, (95)
 Exciting them to war; and very greatly was he desiring
 in his mind
 To avenge both the expedition and groans of Helen. 590
 But those who inhabited both Pylus and lovely Arene,
 And Thryum, a ford of the Alpheus, and well-built Æpy,
 And Cyparisseis, and dwelt in Amphigenia, (100)
 And Pteleum, and Helos, and Dorium, where also the
 Muses, [of song, 595
 Meeting him, stopped Thamyras, the Thracian, from his art
 Coming out of Œchalia, from Eurytus of Œchalia;
 For he, boasting, professed that he should conquer, even if
 the Muses [(105)
 Themselves, daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, should sing;
 And they, having become angry, made him blind; moreover
 they took away [playing on the harp. 600
 The divine art of song, and made him forget the art of
 Of these again Nestor, the Gerenian knight, was leader;
 And with him ninety hollow ships went in regular order.
 And those who occupied Arcadia, under the lofty moun-
 tain of Cyllene, (110)
 Near the tomb of Æpytus, where are men who fight in
 close combat; [ing in sheep, 605
 And who inhabited both Pheneum, and Orchomenus abound-
 And Rhipæ, and Stratia, and windy Enispe,
 And occupied Tegea, and lovely Mantinea,
 And occupied Stymphalus, and inhabited Parrhasia; (115)
 Of these, king Agapenor, son of Ancæus, commanded
 Sixty Ships; and in each ship many 610
 Arcadian men, skilled in warring, embarked.
 For Agamemnon himself, king of men, son of Atreus,
 Gave to them well-benched ships to pass over the wine-
 coloured (120)
 Deep; since maritime affairs had not been matters of care
 to them. [and divine Ehs, 615
 And those, moreover, who dwelt both in Buprasium,
 For as great a space as Ilyrione and Myrsinus, at the
 farthest extremity,
 And the Olenian Rock, and Alsium, enclosed within,
 Of these again there were four commanders, and each man
 ten (125)
 Swift ships followed, and many Epeans embarked (in them).
 Some of them then Amphimachus and Thalpius led, 620

υῖες, ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εὐρύτου Ἀκτορίωνος·
 τῶν δ' Ἀμαρυγκείδης ἦρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης·
 τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἦρχε Πολύξεινος θεοειδής,
 υἱὸς Ἀγασθένης Αὐγηϊάδαο ἄνακτος. (130)

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου, Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων 625
 νήσων, αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἁλὸς, Ἥλιδος ἅντα·
 τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε Μέγης, ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηϊ,
 Φυλείδης, ὃν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἱππότη Φυλεὺς,
 ὃς ποτε Δουλίχιόνδ' ἀπενάσσατο, πατρὶ χολωθείς. (135)
 τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο. 630

Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλήνας μεγαθύμους,
 οἳ ῥ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,
 καὶ Κροκύλει' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αἰγίλιπα τρηχέϊαν, (140)
 οἳ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον, ἡδ' οἳ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
 οἳ τ' Ἥπειρον ἔχον, ἡδ' ἀντιπέραι' ἐνέμοντο· 635
 τῶν μὲν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦρχε, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος·
 τῷ δ' ἅμα νῆες ἔποντο δώδεκα μιλτοπάρηοι.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἡγεῖτο Θόας, Ἀνδραίμονος υἱός, (145)
 οἳ Πλευρῶν' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Ὀλενον, ἡδὲ Πυλὴνν,
 Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον, Καλυδῶνά τε πετρήεσαν. 640
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' Οἰνῆος μεγαλήτορος υἱέες ἦσαν,
 οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἔην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀνασσέμεν Αἰτωλοῖσι· (150)
 τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν, 645
 οἳ Κνωσσόν τ' εἶχον, Γόρτυνά τε τειχιόεσαν,
 Λύκτον, Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Λύκαστον,
 Φαιστόν τε, Ῥύτιόν τε, πόλεις εὖ ναιεταώσας, (155)
 ἄλλοι θ', οἳ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο.
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευε, 650
 Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐνναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφόντῃ·
 τοῖσι δ' ἅμ' ὀγδῶκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

¹ ναίουσι Literally dwell.

² i. e. ships that had the prows dyed with μιλτος vermilion.

³ ἀγχίαλος: ἀγχι near, and αἰς the sea.

Sons—the one indeed of Cteatus, but the other of Eurytus,
 son of Actor; [commanding;
 And others the brave Diores, son of Amarynceus, was
 And the fourth (division) the god-like Polyxenus was com-
 manding, (130)
 Son of Agasthenes, a king, the son of Augeias.
 But those, who (came) from Dulichium, and the sacred
 islands 625
 Of the Echinades, which are situated¹ beyond the sea, over
 against Eubœa;
 Of these again Meges, equal to Mars, was leader,
 Son of Phyleus, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Jove,
 begot, (135)
 Who once, having been made angry with his father, emigra-
 ted to Dulichium,
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 630
 But Ulysses led the high-souled Cephælonians, [Neritus,
 Those in fact who occupied Ithaca, and the foliage-shaking
 And inhabited Crocylea, and rugged Ægilips, (140)
 And those who occupied Zacynthus, and those who dwelt
 around Samos, [the other side; 635
 And those who occupied Epirus and inhabited (regions) on
 These indeed Ulysses, equal in counsel to Jove, was com-
 manding, [ships.
 And in company with him followed twelve red-cheeked²
 But of the Ætolians, Thoas, son of Andræmon, was
 leader, (145)
 Who inhabited Pleuron, and Olenus, and Pylene,
 And Chalcis near the sea,³ and rocky Calydon. 640
 For no more were⁴ the sons of the noble-hearted Ceneus,
 And no more indeed was he himself, and the auburn-haired
 Meleager was dead. [ing over the Ætolians; (150)
 And to this man every thing had been entrusted for reign-
 And in company with him forty black ships followed.
 And the Cretans Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 commanding, 645
 Who occupied both Cnossus, and the well-walled Gortyna,
 Lyctus, and Miletus, and white-soiled Lycastus,
 And Phæstus, and Rhytium, well-situated cities, (155)
 And others, who dwelt around the hundred-citied Crete.
 Of these then indeed Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 leader, 650
 And Merion, equal to man-slaying Mars;
 And in company with these eighty black ships followed.

¹ i. e. were dead.

- Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλείδης, ἧς τε μέγας τε, (160)
 ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἄγε Ῥοδίων ἀγερώχων
 οἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, 655
 Λίνδον, Ἰήλυσσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Κάμειρον·
 τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν,
 δν τέκεν Ἀστυόχεια βίη Ἡρακληείη, (165)
 τὴν ἄγετ' ἐξ Ἐφύρης, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος,
 πέρσας ἄσπεα πολλὰ Διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν· 660
 Τληπόλεμος δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφη ἐν μεγάρῳ εὐπῆκτῳ,
 αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἐοῖο φίλον μήτρωα κατέκτα
 ἦδη γηράσκοντα, Λικύμνιον, ὅζον Ἄρης· (170)
 αἶψα δὲ νῆας ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὄγε λαὸν ἀγείρας
 βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον· ἀπειλήσαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι 665
 υἱέες, υἴωνοί τε, βίης Ἡρακληείης·
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἐς Ῥόδον ἵξεν ἀλώμενος, ἄλγεα πάσχων.
 τριχθὰ δὲ ᾤκηθεν καταφυλαδὸν, ἥδ' ἐφίληθεν (175)
 ἐκ Διὸς, ὅστε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσει·
 καὶ σφιν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων. 670
 Νιρεὺς αὖ Σύμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆας εἵσας,
 Νιρεὺς, Ἀγλαΐης θ' υἱὸς, Χαρόποιό τ' ἀνακτος,
 Νιρεὺς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε (180)
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα·
 ἄλλ' ἁλαπαδνὸς ἔην, παῦρος δέ οἱ εἶπετο λαός. 675
 Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον, Κράπαθόν τε, Κάσον τε,
 καὶ Κῶν, Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν, νήσους τε Καλύδνας,
 τῶν αὖ Φειδίππος τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἡγησάσθην, (185)
 Θεσσαλοῦ υἱὲ δύω Ἡρακλείδαο ἀνακτος·
 τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. 680
 Νῦν αὖ τοὺς, ὅσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος ἔναιον,
 οἳ τ' Ἄλον, οἳ τ' Ἀλόπην, οἳ τε Τρηχίνα νέμοντο,
 οἳ τ' εἶχον Φθίην, ἥδ' Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, (190)

¹ Literally, 'to the Herculean strength.'

² Literally, 'of the Herculean strength.'

³ Alluding to the fable of Jupiter's covering Rhodes with a golden cloud whence he rained down riches upon them. See Pindar Olymp. VII.

⁴ Meaning: Of the rest, with himself included.

And Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, both brave and
 powerful, (160)
 Led from Rhodes nine ships of the very distinguished Rho-
 dians, [into three districts, 655
 Who dwelt around Rhodes, having been arranged in order,
 Lindus, and Ialyssus, and white Camirus;
 Of these indeed Tlepolemus, famed for the spear, was leader,
 Whom Astyochea bore to Hercules,¹ (165)
 Whom he led out of Ephyre, from the river Selleis, [660
 Having destroyed many cities of Jove-cherished young men;
 But Tlepolemus, when accordingly he had been brought up
 in the well-built house,
 Immediately slew the beloved maternal uncle of his father,
 Already growing old, Licymnius, an offshoot of Mars; (170)
 And quickly he constructed ships, and he, having collected
 a large multitude,
 Went in flight over the sea; for the other sons 665
 And grandsons of Hercules² threatened him.
 But he, wandering, came to Rhodes, enduring hardships.
 And they were settled in three divisions by tribes, and
 were beloved (175)
 Of Jove, who reigns over gods and men, [riches.³ 670
 And upon them the son of Saturn poured down immense
 Nireus again was leading from Syme three equal-(sized)-
 ships,
 Nireus the son of both Aglæa and king Charopus,
 Nireus, who was the handsomest man that came under
 Itham, (180)
 Of the rest of the⁴ Danaï, after the faultless⁵ son of Pelcus;
 But he was weak, and a scanty force followed him. 675
 And those moreover who occupied both Nisyrus, and
 Crapathus, and Casus,
 And Cos, the city of Eurypylus, and the Calydnæ islands,
 These again both Philippus and Antiphus led, (185)
 The two sons of king Thessalus, son of Hercules;
 And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular order. 680
 And now again as to those, as many as dwelt in Pelas-
 gian Argos, [those who Trechins
 And those who inhabited Alus, and those who Alopec, and
 And those who occupied Phthia, and Hellas⁶ abounding in
 beautiful women, (190)

¹ ἀμύμονα properly *not to be blamed*.

² ἑλλας The name Hellas, in the time of Homer, was applied to a part of Thessaly from Hellen, the son of Deucalion. In after times it became the general appellation of all the states that sent members to the Amphictyonic council.

Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο, καὶ Ἕλληνες, καὶ Ἀχαιοί·
τῶν αὖ πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἀρχὸς Ἀχιλλεύς. 685

ἀλλ' οἷγ' οὐ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος ἐμνώοντο·
οὐ γὰρ ἔην, ὅστις σφὶν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσαιο·
κεῖτο γὰρ ἐν νήεσσι ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς, (195)
κούρης χωόμενος Βρισηΐδος ἡϊκόμοιο,

τὴν ἐκ Λυρνησσοῦ ἐξείλετο πολλὰ μογήσας, 690

Λυρνησσὸν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης·
καδ δὲ Μύνητ' ἔβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχεσιμῶρους,
υἱέας Εὐηνοῖο Σεληπιάδαο ἀνακτος· (200)

τῆς ὅγε κεῖτ' ἀχέων, τάχα δ' ἀνστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν.

Οἱ δ' εἶχον Φυλάκην, καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα, 695

Δήμητρος τέμενος, Ἰτωνά τε μητέρα μῆλων,
ἀγχιάλόν τ' Ἀντρῶν, ἥδ' Πτελεὸν λεχεποίην·
τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήϊος ἡγεμόνευε, (205)

ζῶος ἐών· τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχε κατὰ γαῖα μέλαινα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλέλειπτο, 700

καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελής· τὸν δ' ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ,
νηὸς ἀποθρῶσκοντα πολὺ πρῶτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἀναρχοὶ ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχόν, (210)

ἀλλὰ σφέας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὄζος Ἄρης,
Ἰφίκλου υἱὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο, 705

αὐτοκασίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου,
ὀπλότερος γενεῇ· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων
ἦρως Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήϊος· οὐδέ τι λαοὶ (215)

δεύονθ' ἡγεμόνος, πόθεον δὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα.
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο. 710

Οἱ δὲ Φεράς ἐνέμοντο παραὶ Βοιβηΐδα λίμνην,
Βοίβην, καὶ Γλαφύρας, καὶ εὐκτιμένην Ἰαωλκὸν,
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀδμήτῳ φίλος παῖς ἔνδεκα νηῶν, (220)

Εὐμηλος, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε δῖα γυναικῶν
Ἄλκηστις, Πελῖας θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστη. 715

¹ κειτο—literally, lay.

² Or, being alive.

And were called Myrmidons, and Hellenes, and Achæans;
 Of these again Achilles was the commander of fifty ships. 685
 But these were not mindful of harsh-sounding war;
 For there was not one who might lead them to the ranks;
 For the swift-footed divine Achilles was remaining¹ inactive
 at his ships, (195)

Angry, (on account) of the beautiful-haired damsel Briseis,
 Whom he selected for himself out of Lyrnessus, having
 toiled much, 690

Having totally laid waste Lyrnessus, and the walls of Thebe,
 And he struck down Mynes, and Epistrophus, famed for
 the spear,

Sons of King Evenus, son of Selepias; (200)

Grieving (on account) of her, he was remaining inactive,
 but he was soon about to arise. [695]

But those who occupied Phylace, and flowery Pyrasus,
 The sacred land of Ceres, and Iton mother of sheep,
 And Antron near the sea, and Pteleus with beds of grass;
 Of these again the martial Protesilaus was leader, (205)
 While living;² but then for sometime since the black earth
 was possessing him. (in Phylace, 700)

And both a wife of his, tearing both cheeks, had been left
 And a house half complete;³ and a Dardan man slew him,
 When leaping from his ship, by far the first of the Achæans.
 Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
 (though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)
 commander, (210)

But Podarces, an offshoot of Mars, drew them up in order,
 Son of Iphiclus, the sheep-abounding son of Phylacus, 705
 Own brother of the high souled Protesilaus,
 Junior by birth; but he indeed the martial hero Protesilaus
 Was the elder and braver; yet the troops were not at
 all (215)

In want of a leader, but regretted him indeed being brave.
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 710

And those who inhabited Pheræ, beside the lake Boëbeis,
 Boëbe, and Glaphyræ, and the well-built Iacolus,
 Of these the beloved son of Admetus was commanding
 eleven ships, (220)

Enmelus, whom to Admetus Alcestis, divinest⁴ among wo-
 men [715]

The best as to appearance of the daughters of Pelias, bore.

² ημετελης—Half complete only—as having lost one of its masters—or, as having no children.

⁴ δια used here in the superlative sense.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Μηθώνην καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο,
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον, καὶ Ὀλιζῶνα τρηχεῖαν,
τῶνδε Φιλοκτήτης ἦρχε, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, (225)

ἐπτὰ νεῶν· ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἐκάστη πεντήκοντα
ἐμβέβασαν, τόξων εὖ εἰδότες, ἱφι μάχεσθαι. 720

ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κείμετο κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
Λήμνῳ ἐν ἡγαθέῃ, ὅθι μιν λῖπον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἔλκει μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὀλοόφρονος ὕδρου. (230)

ἔνθ' ὄγε κείτ' ἀχέων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἔμελλον
'Αργεῖοι παρὰ νηυσὶ Φιλοκτῆταο ἄνακτος. 725

οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχόν,
ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν, Ὀϊλῆος νόθος υἱός,
τόν ῥ' ἔτεκε Ῥήνη ὑπ' Ὀϊλῇ πτολιπόρθῳ. (235)

Οἱ δ' εἶχον Τρίκκην, καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,
οἱ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος, 730
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδε,
ἰητῆρ' ἀγαθῷ, Ποδαλείριος ἠδὲ Μαχάων·
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. (240)

Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ὀρμένιον, οἷ τε κρήνην Ὑπέρειαν,
οἱ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον, Τιτάνοιό τε λευκὰ κάρηνα, 735
τῶν ἦρχ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

Οἱ δ' Ἄργισσαν ἔχον, καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο, (245)
Ὀρθην, Ἠλώνην τε, πόλιν τ' Ὀλοοσσόνα λευκὴν,
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης, 740

υἱὸς Πειριθόοιο, τὸν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεὺς.
τόν ῥ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἴπποδάμεια
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε Φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχνήεντας, (250)

τοὺς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὤσε, καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασεν·
οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε Λεοντεὺς, ὄζος Ἄρῃος, 745
υἱὸς ὑπερθύμοιο Κορώνου Καινείδαο·

τοῖς δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.
Γουνεὺς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἦγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας· (255)
τῷ δ' Ἐνιῆνες ἔποντο, μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιβοὶ

And those, moreover, who inhabited Methone and Thau-
 macia,
 And occupied Mehibœa, and the rugged Ohzon,
 Of these, Philoctetes, well skilled in bows and arrows, com-
 manded (225)
 Seven ships; and in each fifty rowers [fight bravely. 720
 Had embarked, well skilled in bows and arrows, so as to
 But he indeed was lying in an island, enduring severe suf-
 ferings,
 In sacred Lemnos, where the sons of the Achæans left him,
 In trouble with a bad wound of a deadly spurred snake, (230)
 There he was lying grieving, but soon were the Argives
 beside the ships,
 About to be mindful of king Philoctetes. 725
 Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
 (though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)
 commander. [Ieus,
 But Medon drew them up in order, the bastard son of Oi-
 Whom in fact Rhene brought forth to the city-destroying
 Oileus. (235)
 But those who occupied Tricca, and hilly Ithome,
 And those who occupied Œchalia, the city of Eurytus of
 Œchalia, 730
 These again the two sons of Æsculapius were leading,
 Skilful curers, Podalirius and Machaon: [(240)
 And with these thirty hollow ships went in regular order.
 But those who occupied Ormenius, and those who (occu-
 pied) the fountain of Hyperæa,
 And those who occupied Asterium, and the white summits
 of Titanus, [commanding,
 These Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon, was
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. [(245)
 But those who occupied Argissa, and inhabited Gyrtone,
 Orthe, and Elone, and the white city Oloosson,
 Of these again the warlike Polypœtes was leader, 740
 The son of Pirithous, whom the immortal Jove begot.
 Him, I say, the famed Hippodamia brought forth to
 Pirithous, [(250)
 On that day, when he took vengeance on the hairy Centaurs:
 And thrust them from Pelion, and made them retire to
 Æthices; [Mars, 745
 Not alone; along with him (was) Leonteus, an off-shoot of
 Son of the high-souled Coronus, son of Carneus;
 And along with these forty black ships followed.
 But Guneus led two and twenty ships from Cyphus; (255)
 And him the Emenes followed, and the warlike Peræbi,

- οἱ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί' ἔθεντο, 750
οἷ τ' ἄμφ' ἱμερτὸν Τιταρήσιον ἔργα νέμοντο,
ὅς ῥ' ἐς Πηνειὸν προῖει καλλίρροον ὕδωρ,
οὐδ' ὄγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίνῃ, (260)
ἀλλὰ γέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει, ἥ ὑτ' ἔλαιον·
ὄρκου γὰρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸς ὕδατός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ. 755
Μαγνήτων δ' ἦρχε Πρόθοος, Τενθρηδόνοιο υἱός,
οἱ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον
ναίεσκον· τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θεὸς ἡγεμόνευε· (265)
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.
Οὔτοι ἄρ' ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν. 760
τίς τ' ἄρ' τῶν ὅχ' ἄριστος ἔην, σύ μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα,
αὐτῶν, ἡδ' ἵππων, οἱ ἅμ' Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἔποντο ;
ἵπποι μὲν μέγ' ἄρισται ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο, (270)
τὰς Εὐμηλος ἔλαυνε, ποδώκεας, ὄρνιθας ὥς,
ὄτριχας, οἰέτεας, σταφύλῃ ἐπὶ νῶτον εἷσας· 765
τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ θρέψ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
ἅμφω θηλείας, Φόβον Ἄρῃος φορεύσας.
ἀνδρῶν αὖ μέγ' ἄριστος ἔην Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, (275)
ὄφρ' Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν,
ἵπποι θ', οἱ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα. 770
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήεσσι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι
κεῖτ', ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
Ἀτρεΐδῃ· λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης (280)
δίσκοισι τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ἰέντες
τόξοισι θ'· ἵπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος 775
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι, ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινον,
ἔστασαν· ἄρματα δ' εὖ πεπυκασμένα κείτο ἀνάκτων
ἐν κλισίῃς· οἱ δ' ἀρχὸν ἀρηΐφιλον ποθέοντες (285)

¹ Works, viz. of agriculture.

² ὄτριχας for ομοιοτριχας—ομοιετεας

³ The plumb-line of the mason's level—i. e. By measurement.

⁴ That is, in carrying terror with them through the ranks of the enemy. Some interpret it of the figure of a lance marked on the thighs of the mare. See a fine description of the horse. JOB XXXIX 19. &c.

⁵ An herb and root of a very sweet flavour; *fabulously* those who tasted it immediately forgot their native country; whence the proverb λωτὸν φαγεῖν το

Who placed (their) houses about tempestuous Dodona, 750
And those who applied themselves to works¹ about the
pleasant Titaresius, [water into the Peneus,
Which moreover pours forward its beautifully-flowing
And yet it does not mingle with the silvery-eddy
Peneus, (260)

φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδὲ μάχοντο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν, ὥσεί τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμοιτο· 780

γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχισε, Διὶ ὥς τερπικεραύνῳ
χωομένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωέϊ γαῖαν ἰμάσση
εἰν Ἀρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφώεος ἔμμεναι εὐνάς· (290)

ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα
ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὤκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο. 785

Τρῳσὶν δ' ἄγγελος ἦλθε ποδὴνεμος ὠκέα Ἴρις
παρ Διὸς αἰγίοχοιο σὺν ἀγγελίῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.
οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι (295)

πάντες ὁμηγερέες, ἡμὲν νέοι, ἡδὲ γέροντες·
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις, 790

εἶσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱὲ Πριάμοιο Πολίτῃ,
ὃς Τρώων σκοπὸς ἴζε, ποδωκείῃσι πεποιθὼς,
τύμβῳ ἔπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυνήταο γέροντος, (300)

δέγμενος ὁππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν Ἀχαιοί·
τῷ μιν ἐεισαμένη μετέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις· 795

ὦ γέρον, αἰεὶ τοι μῦθοι φίλοι ἄκριτοὶ εἰσιν,
ὥς ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ' ἁλίστος ὄρωρεν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσήλυθον ἀνδρῶν, (305)

ἀλλ' οὐπω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὄπωπα·
λίην γὰρ φύλλοισιν ἐοικότες ἢ ψαμάθοισιν,
ἔρχονται πεδίοιο, μαχησόμενοι περὶ ἄστν. 800

Ἐκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· ὧδε δὲ ρέξαι·
πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστν μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι, (310)
ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυσπερέων ἀνθρώπων·

τοῖσιν ἕκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαινέτω, οἷσί περ ἄρχει, 805
τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω, κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας.

ὦς ἔφαθ'· Ἐκτωρ δ' οὔτι θεᾶς ἔπος ἠγνοίησεν,
αἶψα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορὴν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο. (315)

πᾶσαι δ' ὠϊγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἔσσυτο λαὸς,
πεζοὶ θ', ἱππῆές τε· πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει. 810

¹ *Iris swift as to her feet.*

² Or, *about, or, going to fight.* First future part mid.

³ οἷσι περ—*per* answers to 'cunque' in Latin,—'ever' in English.

⁴ Literally, *Was not ignorant of.*

Were going about here and there through the army, but
were not fighting. [devoured by fire: 780

They then went along as if the whole earth were being
And the earth was groaning beneath them, as before Jove,
delighting in the thunderbolt, [Typhæus

While enraged, when too he strikes the earth around
In Arimi, where they say that the resting places of Typhæus
are; (290)

Thus, I say, under their feet was the earth loudly groaning,
As they advanced; and very quickly they were making way
across the plain. 785

But the swift wind-footed Iris came a messenger to the
Trojans,

From Ægis-bearing Jove, with a grievous message. [(295)
And they were holding an assembly at the gates of Priam
All collected-together, both young and old; [790

And swift-footed Iris¹ placing herself near, addressed them:
And she made herself like in voice to Polites, a son of Priam,
Who was sitting as a scout of the Trojans, having confidence
in his swiftness of foot,

On the top of the tomb of the aged Æsyetes, (300)

Watching when the Achæans should set out from their
ships, [795

Having made herself like him, the swift footed Iris spake:

"O old man, to thee crowded words are ever pleasing,
As formerly (they were) in time of peace; but war, not to be
averted, has arisen.

Assuredly very often before now have I entered into the
battles of men, (305)

But never yet saw I such, and so great a body of men;

For exceedingly like to leaves, or sands, 800

Are they coming through the plain to fight² around the city.

But thee, Hector, I especially enjoin; and do thou act thus;

For there are many auxiliaries in Priam's great city, (310)

And the tongue of the different widely-dispersed men is
different. [mands; 805

Let each man give orders to those, whomsoever³ he com-
And let him lead them out, having put in order his fellow-
citizens." [stand⁴ the word of the goddess,

Thus she spake; and Hector did not at all fail to under-
And quickly he dismissed the assembly; and they were
rushing to arms. (315)

And all the gates were opened, and the people hastened out,
Both foot-soldiers, and horsemen; and a great hubbub
arose. 810

Ἔστι δέ τις προπάρουθε πόλεος αἰπεία κολώνη,
 ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περιδρομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα*
 τὴν ἦτοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν, (320)
 ἀθάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρβμοιο Μυρίνης*
 ἔνθα τότε Τρῶές τε διέκριθεν ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι. 815

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ
 Πριαμίδης· ἅμα τῷ γε πολὺν πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
 λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο, μεμαότες ἐγχείησι. (325)

Δαρδανίων αὐτ' ἦρχεν ἐξς πάϊς Ἀγχίσαο,
 Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ, 820
 Ἰδῆς ἐν κνημοῖσι, θεὰ βροτῶ εὐνηθείσα·
 οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε δῶα Ἀντήνορος υἱε,
 Ἀρχέλοχός τ', Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης. (330)

Οἱ δὲ Ζεῤῥειαν ἔναιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νείατο Ἰδῆς,
 ἀφνειαί, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο, 825
 Τρῶες, τῶν αὐτ' ἦρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
 Πάνδαρος, ᾧ καὶ τόξον Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀδρήστεϊάν τ' εἶχον καὶ δῆμον Ἀπαισαῖ, (335)
 καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον, καὶ Τηρεΐης ὕρας αἰπὺν,
 τῶν ἦρχ' Ἀδρηστός τε καὶ Ἀμφίος λινοθώρηξ, 830
 υἱε δῶα Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὃς περὶ πάντων
 ἦδεε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παῖδας ἔασκε
 στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τὼ δέ οἱ οὗ τι (340)
 πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο, 835
 καὶ Σηστὸν καὶ Ἀβυδὸν ἔχον, καὶ δι' ἄν Ἀρίσβην,
 τῶν αὖθ' Ὑρτακίδης ἦρχ' Ἄσιος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
 Ἄσιος Ὑρτακίδης, ὃν Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρων ἵπποι (345)
 αἰθωνες, μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος.

Ἰππόθοος δ' ἄγε φίλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεσιμῶρων, 840
 τῶν, οἱ Ἀάρισσαν ἐριβώλακα ναιετάασκον·
 τῶν ἦρχ' Ἰππόθοός τε, Πύλαιός τ', ὄξος Ἄρης,

* Or, extending around on this side and on that.

Now in front of the city there is a certain lofty mound,
In the plain at a distance, accessible in every direction,¹
Which indeed men call "Batia," (320)

But the immortals "the tomb of active Myrine;"
There, at that time, both the Trojans and the auxiliaries
were ranged apart. 815

The Trojans indeed huge plume-waving Hector was
leading
Priam's son: along with him indeed by far the most and
best [(325)]

Troops were arming themselves, ardent with their spears.
The Dardans again, the brave son of Anchises was com-
manding,

Aeneas, whom the divine Venus bore to Anchises, 820
On the slopes of Ida, having slept,—a goddess with a mortal,
Not alone, along with him (were) the two sons of Antenor,
Both Archilochus and Acamas, well skilled in every kind
of fighting. (330)

But those who inhabited Zelea, under the extreme foot
of Ida,

Rich, drinking the dark water of the Æsepus, 825
Trojans—these again the illustrious son of Lycaon was
commanding,

Pandarus, to whom also Apollo himself gave skill in archery.²
But then those who occupied both Adrastea and the
borough of Apæsus, (335)

And occupied Ptyea, and the lofty mountain of Tereia,
These both Adrastus was commanding, and Amphius wear-
ing a linen corslet, 830

The two sons of Mcrops, of Percote, who, above all,
Understood the arts of divination, and he was not for al-
lowing his sons [(all (340)]

To proceed to the man-destroying war; but they did not at
Obey him; for the fates of black death led them on. [(835]

And then those who dwelt around Percote and Præctium,
And occupied Sestus, and Abydus, and divine Arisba,
These again Asius the son of Hyrtæus was commanding,
a leader of men, [(345)]

Asius, son of Hyrtæus, whom dark-coloured, large horses
Brought from Arisba, from the river Selleis. [gians, 840

But Hippothous led the tribes of the spear-famed Pelas-
Those who inhabited the very-fruifful Larisæa;

These both Hippothous was commanding, and Pylæus, an
offshoot of Mars,

² Literally a bow.

νίε δ'ὦ Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο. (350)

Αὐτὰρ Θρήϊκας ἦγ' Ἀκάμας, καὶ Πείροος ἦρως,
ὅσσοις Ἑλλάσποντος ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἔεργει. 845

Εὐφημος δ' ἀρχὸς Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητῶν,
νίος Τροϊζήνοιο Διοτρεφέος Κεάδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Πυραΐχμης ἄγε Παίονας ἀγκυλοτόξους, (355)
τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ρέοντος,
Ἀξιοῖ, οὗ κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδνεται αἶη. 850

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἠγεῖτο Πυλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆρ,
ἐξ Ἑνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,
οἳ ῥα Κύτωρον ἔχον, καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο, (360)
ἀμφί τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔναιον,
Κρῶμνάν τ', Αἰγιάλῳν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους. 855

Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον,
τηλοθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.

Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἦρχε, καὶ Ἔννομος οἰωνιστής· (365)
ἄλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν,
ἀλλ' ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο 860
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεράϊζε καὶ ἄλλους.

Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγης ἦγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοειδής,
τῇλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης¹ μέμασαν δ' ὑσμῖνι μάχεσθαι. (370)

Μῆροσιν αὖ Μείσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἠγησάσθην,
νίε Ταλαιμένεος, τῷ Γυγαίῃ τέκε λίμνη,
οἳ καὶ Μήονας ἦγον ὑπὸ Τμῳλῷ γεγαῶτας. 865

Νάστης αὖ Καρῶν ἠγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
οἳ Μίλητον ἔχον, Φθιρῶν τ' ὄρος ἀκριτόφυλλον, (375)
Μαιάνδρου τε ρόας, Μυκάλης τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα²
τῶν μὲν αἶρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἠγησάσθην, 870

Νάστης, Ἀμφίμαχος τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πόλεμόνδ' ἔειπεν, ἥντε κοῦρη,
μήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ τύγ' ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον, (380)

¹ i. e. a silver mine.

² Literally, —*Baiting down*—from κεραα a horn.

³ i. e. speaking in a foreign dialect.

The two sons of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus. (350)
 But the Thracians Acamas led, and the hero Pirous, [845
 As many as the strong-flowing Hellespont includes within.
 And Euphemus was commander of the Ciconian warriors,
 The son of Jove-protected Træzenus, son of Ceas. [(355)
 But Pyræchmes led the crooked-bow-holding Pæonians,
 From a distance, out of Amydon, from the wide-flowing
 Axius, [earth. 850
 Axius, whose water spreads itself most beautiful over the
 But the Paphlagonians the vigorous heart of Pylæmenes
 led,
 From the Eneti, whence (is) the race of wild mules,
 Those, that is, who occupied Cytorus, and dwelt around
 Sesamus, (360)
 And inhabited famous abodes around the river Parthenius,
 And Cromna, and Ægialus, and the lofty Erythini. 855
 But the Halizones Odius and Epistrophus were com-
 manding, [tion¹ of silver.
 From a distance, out of Alybe, whence there is the produc-
 And the Mysians Chromus was commanding, and the
 augur Ennomus; (365)
 But he did not by auguries ward off from himself black fate,
 But was subdued beneath the hands of the swift-footed son
 of Æacus, 860
 In the river, where indeed he was beating² down also other
 Trojans. [Ascanius,
 Moreover Phorcys led the Phrygians, and the god-like
 From far, out of Ascania; and they felt eager to engage in
 battle. (370)
 Moreover the Mæonians both Mesthles and Antiphus led,
 Two sons of Talæmenes, whom the lake Gygæa produ-
 ced, 865
 Who also were leading the Mæonians born under Tmolus.
 Nastes, moreover, led the foreign-spoken³ Carians,
 Who occupied Miletus, and the leaf-crowded⁴ mountain of
 Phthiræ, (375)
 And the streams of the Mæander, and the lofty tops of
 Mycale,
 These indeed, I say, Amphimachus, and Nastes led, 870
 Nastes, and Amphimachus, the illustrious sons of Nomion,
 Who also went to the war, having⁵ gold, like a girl,
 Simpleton, nor did this at all ward off from him mournful
 destruction, (380)

¹ Literally, *undistinguishable from leaves*.

² viz. golden ornaments.

ἀλλ' ἐδάμην ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαΐφρων. 875
Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἦρχε Λυκίων, καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων,
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Πάνθου ἀπὸ δινήμεντος.

But he was destroyed beneath the hands of the swift-footed
son of Æacus

In the river; and the warlike Achilles carried off the
gold. 875

But Sarpedon was commanding the Lycians, and the
blameless Glaucus, [in eddies.
From a distance, out of Lycia, from the Xanthus abounding

BOOK III.

THE ARGUMENT.

The single combat of Menelaus and Paris.

The armies being ready to engage, a single combat is agreed upon between Menelaus and Paris (at the suggestion of Hector) for the determination of the war. Iris is sent to call Helen to behold the fight. She leads her to the walls of Troy, where Priam sits with his counsellors observing the Grecian leaders on the plain below, and Helen then gives him an account of the chief of them. The kings on either part take the solemn oath, to observe the conditions of the truce. The combat ensues, and Paris, being overcome, is snatched away in a cloud by Venus, and transported to his own apartment. She then calls Helen from the walls, and brings the lovers together. Agamemnon, on the part of the Grecians, demands the restoration of Helen, and the performance of the Articles.

The three and twentieth day still continues throughout this book. The scene is sometimes in the fields before Troy, and sometimes in Troy itself.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ‘ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Γ.

‘ΑΥΤΑΡ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἄμ’ ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕκαστοι,
Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ’ ἐνοπῇ τ’ ἴσαν, ὄρνιθες ὥς.
ἥϋτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρὸ,
αἴτ’, ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον,
κλαγγῇ ταίγε πέτονται ἐπ’ Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων, 5
ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι·
ἡέριαι δ’ ἄρα ταίγε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.
οἱ δ’ ἄρ’ ἴσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνεύοντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.

Εὖτ’ ὄρεος κορυφῇσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὁμίχλην, 10
ποιμέσιν οὔτι φίλην, κλέπτῃ δέ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνω,
τόσσον τίς τ’ ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ’ ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἴησιν·
ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὤρνυτ’ ἀελλῆς
ἐρχομένων. μάλα δ’ ὄκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 15
Τρῳσὶν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής,
παρδαλέην ὥμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ ὁ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ
πάλλων, Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους,

¹ ουρανοθι προ for προ ουρανου

² κονισαλος from κονις dust, and αλλομαι to bound.

³ Paris had the name of Alexander given him, either because he was exposed when an infant by his parents, or because he escaped, by the aid of a shepherd, the fate designed him. The word αλεξω, from which the name is taken, signifies both *to drive away* and *to assist*. His mother Hecuba dreamed, while pregnant with him, that she brought forth a burning torch, which fired and consumed all Troy, together with the woods of Ida. The soothsayers, having

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK III.

AND when they were put in order, each (troops) along with
their leaders, [like birds.
The Trojans indeed advanced with both clang and shout,
Just in fact as is the noise of cranes in front of the sky,¹
Which—when namely they have escaped from a storm and
an excessive shower of rain,

They fly with a clang over the currents of Oceanus, 5
Bearing slaughter and fate to Pigæman men :

And so they bring before them pernicious strife through
the atmosphere. [breathing out vigour,
But the others moreover, the Achæans, went in silence,
Eagerly desirous in soul to succour one another.

Just as the south wind is wont to spread a mist upon
the summits of a mountain, 10
Not at all agreeable to shepherds, but more advantageous
also to the thief than night, [a stone over ;

And one looks over (only) as great a space as he flings
So then under their feet a rising² dust was being stirred up
in a whirlwind, [across the plain.

As they advanced. And very rapidly they were passing
But when these, having proceeded against each other,
were now near, 15

For the Trojans indeed the godlike Alexander³ was fighting
in front, [bows,

Having upon his shoulders a panther's skin,⁴ and crooked
And a sword : moreover he, brandishing two spears headed
With brass,⁵ was challenging all the bravest of the Argives,

heard her dream, enjoined her to cast out her infant immediately on its birth,
to be devoured by wild beasts. The child was accordingly sent to Ida, and
left there ; but a shepherd finding him, and being struck with his beauty, took
him to his home, and reared him.

⁴ *δῶπαρ* understood.

⁵ That is, having brazen points.

ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτήτι. 20

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος
ἐρχόμενον προπάρειθεν ὁμίλου, μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
ὥστε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
εὐρὼν ἢ ἔλαφον κεραὸν, ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα,
πεινᾶων· μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἶπερ ἂν αὐτὸν 25
σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες, θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοί·
ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος, Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσεσθαι ἀλείτην·
αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς 30
ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ·
ἄψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνορσος ἀπέστη
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
ἄψ τ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς· 35
ὥς αὖτις καθ' ὁμίλον ἔδυν Τρώων ἀγερῶχων,
δείσας Ἀτρέος υἱὸν, Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

Τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·
Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπευτὰ,
αἶθ' ὄφελος ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι, ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι. 40
καί κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καί κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,
ἢ οὕτω λώβην τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ὑπόψιον ἄλλων.
ἢ που καγχαλόωσι καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
φάντες ἀριστῆα πρόμον ἔμμεναι, οὔνεκα καλὸν
εἶδος ἔπ'· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσὶν, οὐδέ τις ἀλκή. 45
ἢ τοιόσδε ἐὼν ἐν ποντοπόροις νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἐτάρους ἐρίηρας ἀγείρας,
μιχθεὶς ἄλλοδαποῖσι, γυναῖκ' εὖειδέ' ἀνῆγες
ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης, νυὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητῶν;

¹ Or, *Menelaus beloved of Mars*.

² *σενω* is, *to stir*. *σενομαι* middle, *to stir oneself*. The accusative *αυτον* expresses in reference to what.

³ Or, *in form the best*.

⁴ Or, *were wanting the generative faculty*. In this sense the word perhaps is rather to be used here.

To contend face to face in deadly fight. 20
 But when accordingly the battle-loving Menelaus¹ perceived him [(steps,)
 Coming before the throng of warriors, striding with long
 Just as a lion is rejoiced, having lighted upon a huge carcase,
 Having found either a horned stag, or wild goat,
 Being hungry; for he also greedily devours it, even
 although both swift 25
 Dogs, and vigorous young men bestir themselves² after him;
 So Menelaus was rejoiced, having seen with his eyes
 The god-like Alexander: for he said that he would take
 vengeance on the offender; [the ground.
 And instantly from the chariot with his arms he leaped to
 But when accordingly the god-like Alexander perceived
 him 30
 Appearing among the foremost fighters, he was terror-
 struck in his heart, [shunning fate.
 And back into the crowd of his associates he was retiring,
 And as when one, having seen a serpent in the glades of a
 mountain,
 Starting back, has removed out of the way, and a trembling
 has taken hold of his limbs from below,
 And he has retreated again, and a paleness has seized him
 in his cheeks; 35
 So the god-like Alexander, having a dread of the son of
 Atreus, [Trojans.
 Plunged back among the crowd of the very distinguished
 But him Hector having seen abused with reproachful
 words;
 "Unhappy Paris, most fair in form,³ woman-mad, seducer,
 Would that either thou hadst been unborn,⁴ or hadst perished
 unmarried 40
 I would both prefer this, and it would have been much
 better, [spectacle for others
 Than that thou shouldest be thus both a scandal and a
 Assuredly the long-haired Achæans laugh in scorn,
 Saying that thou art an eminent champion, because that
 there is upon thee [nor any vigour. 45
 A handsome person, but there is not strength in thy mind,
 Wast it being such as this, that in sea-traversing ships,
 Having sailed over the deep, having collected together congenial companions, [beauteous woman
 Having been mingled with foreigners, thou carriedst off the
 From the land of Apis,⁵ the bride of warrior men?

¹ Or, from a distant land.

πατρί τε σῶ μέγα πῆμα, πόληϊ τε, παντί τε δήμῳ, 50
 δυσμενέσι μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείην δέ σοι αὐτῷ ;
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειας Ἀρηϊφίλον Μενέλαον ;
 γνοίης χ', οἴου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν.
 οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμη κίθαρις, τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης, 55
 ἥ τε κόμη, τό τε εἶδος, ὅτ' ἐν κονίησι μιγείης.
 ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρῶες δειδήμενες· ἥ τέ κεν ἦδη
 λαῖνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα, κακῶν ἔνεχ', ὅσσα ἔοργας.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 Ἔκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν· 60
 αἰεὶ τοι κραδίη, πέλεκυς ὥς, ἐστὶν ἀτειρής,
 ὅς τ' εἴσι διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος, ὅς ῥά τε τέχνη
 νῆϊον ἐκτάμνησιν, ὀφέλλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρώην·
 ὥς τοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι νόος ἀτάρβητος ἐστί.
 μή μοι δῶρ' ἐρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης.
 οὗτοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα, 65
 ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσιν, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιτο.
 νῦν δ' αὖτ', εἴ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι,
 ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 αὐτὰρ ἔμ' ἐν μέσσω καὶ Ἀρηϊφίλον Μενέλαον
 συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι· 70
 ὁππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,
 κτήμαθ' ἐλὼν εὖ πάντα, γυναῖκά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότῃ καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
 ναίοιτε Τροίην ἐριβώλακα· τοὶ δὲ νεέσθων
 Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγύναικα. 75
 ὣς ἔφαθ'. Ἐκτωρ δ' αὖτ' ἐχάρη μέγα, μῦθον ἀκούσας,
 καί ῥ' ἐς μέσσον ἰὼν Τρώων ἀνέργε φάλαγγας,
 μέσσου δουρὸς ἐλὼν· τοὶ δ' ἰδρύνθησαν ἅπαντες.
 τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ,

¹ i. e. the pleasures of love.

² i. e. have been stoned to death.—()thers explain it, wouldst have been buried.

³ εὖ παντα. i. e. the entire, without exception.

⁴ ὄρκια τεμνειν See note 2, page 54.

⁵ Or, abounding in clods.

A great misfortune both to thy father, and to the city, and
to the whole state, 50

A cause of joy to thy enemies indeed, but a disgrace to thy-
self?

Couldst thou not, pray, withstand war-loving Menelaus?

Thou wouldest then know, what sort of man's blooming
wife thou possessest [gifts of Venus,]

The art of playing on the harp would not avail thee, and the
And thy hair and form, when thou wert mingled in the
dust. 55

But the Trojans are very timid, or certainly already

Thou hadst put on a stone coat,² on account of the evils as
many as thou hast wrought." [ed;

But him, on the other hand, god-like Alexander address-
"Hector, since thou hast reproached me according to pro-
priety, and not beyond propriety (I submit;)

Ever is thy heart unexhausted, like an axe, 60

Which penetrates through a beam under the hand of a man,
who also in fact by his art [creases the man's force;

Is cutting off a piece of timber for ship-building, and in-
So in thy breast is thy intrepid mind.

Do not bring against me the lovely gifts of golden Venus.

Not at all to be rejected are the most glorious gifts of the
gods, 65

As many as they themselves bestow, and, of his own accord,
not any one will obtain them. [fight,

But now again, if thou desirest that I should wage war and
Make the other Trojans indeed and all the Achæans to sit
down,

But set me and the battle-loving Menelaus together

In the midst, to fight for Helen and all her possessions; 70

And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,

Let him, having taken fully all the possessions³ and the wo-
man, convey them homewards.

But may ye, the rest, having entered into a friendship, and
faithful pledges,⁴

Inhabit very fertile⁵ Troy; but let them return [men." 75

To horse-feeding Argos, and Achæa famed for beautiful wo-

Thus he spake; and Hector hereupon was greatly de-
lighted, having heard his speech,

And accordingly, having gone into the midst, he was hold-
ing back the phalanxes of the Trojans,

Having grasped his spear in the middle; and they all were
made to sit down. [bows,

But at him the long haired Achæans were directing their

- ἰοῖσί τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσί τ' ἔβαλλον. 80
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν ἄϋσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
 ἴσχεσθ', Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
 στεῦται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρέειν κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.
 ὧς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἔσχοντο μάχης, ἀνέφ' τ' ἐγένοντο 85
 ἐσσυμένως· Ἑκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε
 Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν.
 ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ·
 αὐτὸν δ' ἐν μέσσω καὶ Ἀρηΐφίλον Μενέλαον 90
 οἷους ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·
 ὁππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,
 κτήμαθ' ἐλὼν εὖ πάντα, γυναῖκά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν.
 ὧς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ. 95
 τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
 Κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει
 θυμὸν ἐμόν. φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἤδη
 Ἀργεῖους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε 100
 εἵνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἀρχῆς.
 ἡμέων δ' ὁπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
 τεθναίῃ· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.
 οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν, ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
 Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ. Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.
 ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὅρκια τάμνη 105
 αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,
 μή τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὅρκια δηλήσῃται.
 αἰεὶ δ' ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἠερέθονται·
 οἷς δ' ὁ γέρων μετέησιν, ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω
 λεύσσει, ὅπως ὅχ' ἄριστα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται. 110
 ὧς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἐχάρησαν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶές τε,
 ἐλπόμενοι παύσεσθαι οἷζυροῦ πολέμοιο.

¹ Or, *restrain yourselves*.

² Or, *the commencement of it by Alexander*.

And, taking aim, were for throwing at him with javelins
and stones. 80

But he the king of men, Agamemnon uttered a loud cry ;
"Hold,¹ Argives, do not throw, young men of the
Achæans ; [word."

"For the helmet-waving Hector proposes to speak some
Thus he spake : and they refrained from the fight, and
became silent

Quickly ; and Hector spake to both (armies ;) 85

"Hear from me, Trojans, and well-greaved Achæans,
The speech of Alexander, on account of whom the contest
arose.

He bids the other Trojans, indeed, and all the Achæans
To lay down their beauteous arms upon the many-feeding
earth : [90

And that himself and battle-loving Menelaus in the midst
Should fight, alone for Helen, and all her possessions ;

And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,
Having taken fully all the possessions, and the woman, let
him carry them homewards ;

But let the rest of us enter into a friendship, and faithful
pledges." [silence. 95

Thus he spake ; and hereupon all became quite still in
And them also Menelaus, brave in the battle-shout, addressed ;

"Now hear me also ; for especially has sorrow visited
My soul. And I purpose that the Argives and Trojans
Be now separated, since ye have suffered many evils
On account of my quarrel, and on account of Alexander
the commencement of it². 100

But for whichever of us death and fate has been prepared,
May he die ; and may ye the rest be separated as soon as
possible. [(a female) black,

But bring two lambs, one (a male) white, and another
Both for the Earth and the Sun ; and we will bring another
(a male) for Jove.

And bring Priam himself,³ that he may ratify the treaties 105
Himself, (since his sons are overbearing and faithless)

Lest any one by transgression violate the treaties of Jove.

For the minds of younger men are ever fluctuating ;⁴

But in whatever things the elder takes a part, he at the
same time looks forward [result to both parties." 110

And backward, in order that the best possible results may
Thus he spake ; and they were delighted, both Achæans
and Trojans,

³ Literally, *strength of Priam*.

⁴ *ηερεθονται*—Literally, *are lifted up*,—*ηερεθω* for *αερεθω*, from *αειρω*

καί ῥ' ἵππους μὲν ἔρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοὶ,
τεύχεά τ' ἐξεδύοντο, τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ
πλησίον ἀλλήλων, ὀλίγη δ' ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα. 115

Ἐκτωρ δὲ προτὶ ἄστυ δύο κήρυκας ἔπεμπε
καρπαλίμως, ἄρνας τε φέρειν, Πριάμόν τε καλέσσαι·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Ταλθύβιον προΐει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυρὰς ἰέναι, ἥδ' ἄρ' ἐκέλευεν
οἰσέμεναι· ὁ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπίθης Ἀγαμέμνονι δίω. 120

Ἴρις δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένη λευκωλένῳ ἄγγελος ἦλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόφῳ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἑλικάων,
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἱστὸν ὕφαινε, 125
δίπλακα πορφυρέην· πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οὓς ἔθεν εἵνεκ' ἔπασχον ὑπ' Ἄρηος παλαμάων.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις·

Δεῦρ' ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι 130
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οἱ πρὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν Ἄρῃα
ἐν πεδίῳ, ὄλοοιό λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο·
οἱ δὲ νῦν ἔαται σιγῇ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπαιται,
ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν. 135
αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσονται περὶ σείο·
τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι φίλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.

Ὡς εἰποῦσα, θεὰ γλυκὺν ἥμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέροιο καὶ ἄστεος ἠδὲ τοκῆων. 140
αὐτίκα δ' ἀργεννῇσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνησιν,
ὥρματ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
οὐκ οἷη, ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δύο ἔποντο,

¹ Or, *was having*, that is, in marriage.

² πορφυρεην—viz. χλαιναν

³ Or, *thou art to be called*, &c. to whichever has conquered.

Hoping that they were going to cease from doleful war.
 And so their chariots indeed they drew back to the lines,
 and they themselves alighted, [upon the ground
 And they put off their arms, which indeed they laid down
 Near each other, and small was the space on each side of
 them. 115

But Hector was promptly sending two heralds
 To the city, both to bring the lambs and to summon Priam;
 But king Agamemnon was sending forward Talthybius,
 To go to the hollow ships, and was ordering him to bring
 A lamb; and he indeed did not disobey the noble Aga-
 memnon. 120

But in the mean time Iris to the white armed Helen
 came a messenger, [wife,
 Making herself like to her sister-in-law, Antenor's son's
 Whom the son of Antenor the king Helecaon possessed,¹
 Laodice, fairest in person of Priam's daughters.
 And her she found in her palace; and she was weaving a
 large web. 125

A bright coloured² robe of double texture; and she was
 working in it many conflicts [Achæans,
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass mailed
 Which on account of her they were sustaining under the
 hands of Mars.

And standing near, the swift-of foot Iris addressed her;
 "Come hither, beloved damsel, that thou mayest have a
 sight of the god-like deeds 130

Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed
 Achæans, [another
 Who before were waging the tearful contest against one
 In the plain longing for destructive war;
 These indeed are now seated in silence—for the war has
 been made to cease—

Leaning on their shields, and their long spears are fixed
 (in the ground) beside them. 135

But Alexander, and the battle-loving Menelaus
 With long spears will fight for thee;
 And thou art on the point of being a beloved wife to
 whichever has the victory.³ [pleasing desire

Thus having spoken, the goddess infused in her soul a
 Both for her former husband, and city, and parents. 140
 And immediately having covered herself with white scarfs,
 She was hastening from her chamber pouring down the
 tender tear, [following,

Not alone, along with her indeed two attendants also were

Αἶθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.

αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἦσαν. 145

οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἠδὲ Θυμοίτην,
Λάμπον τε, Κλυτίον θ', Ἰκετάονά τ', ὄζον Ἄρῃος,
Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω,
εἶατο δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκαιῇσι πύλῃσι,

γῆραϊ δὴ πολέμοιο πεπαυμένοι· ἀλλ' ἀγορηταὶ 150

ἐσθλοὶ, τεττίγεσσιν ἐοικότες, οὔτε καθ' ὕλην
δενδρέω ἐφεζόμενοι ὅπα λειριόεσσιν ἰεῖσι·
τοιοὶ ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.

οἱ δ' ὥς οὖν εἶδον Ἑλένην ἐπὶ πύργον ἰοῦσαν,
ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον· 155

Οὐ νέμεσις, Τρώας καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
τοιγῇδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν·
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῇς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν.

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς, τοίη περ ἐοῦσ', ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
μηδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσὶ τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο. 160

Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφαν· Πρίαμος δ' Ἑλένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῇ·
δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵξευ ἐμεῖο,
ὄφρα ἴδῃ πρότερόν τε πόσιν, πηοὺς τε, φίλους τε·
οὔτι μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί, θεοὶ νύ μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν,
οἳ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν· 165
ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,
ὅστις ὃδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡῦς τε μέγας τε·
ἦ τοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασιν,
καλὸν δ' οὔτω ἐγὼν οὔπω ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
οὐδ' οὔτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆϊ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικε. 170

Τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, δῖα γυναικῶν·
αἰδοῖός τέ μοι ἐσσί, φίλε ἐκυρὲ, δεινός τε.

¹ βοῶπις. One who has large eyes like an ox, applied to persons having large and beautiful eyes, expressive of dignity and majesty. The syllable *βου* is employed in composition in many words to express magnitude.

² Literally, *those about Priam*, &c. It may mean, Priam &c. and their companions.

³ Not common crickets but the Cicada—the male of which utters a loud shrill chirping sound. The grasshopper rests on the ground, but the favourite abode of the Cicada is in the trees and hedges.

⁴ λειριόεσσιν—literally, *lily-like*, from λειριον

.Ethra, daughter of Pittheus, and large-eyed¹ Clymene.
 And quickly afterwards they came, where the Sæan gates
 were. 145
 But Priam² and Panthous, and Thymates, [Mars,
 And Lampus, and Clytius, and Ilicetaon, an offshoot of
 And Ucalegon, and Antenor, both inspired with wisdom,
 Were seated—chiefs of the people—at the Sæan gates,
 Having now been made to cease from warfare through old
 age; but (they were) excellent 150
 Speakers, resembling crickets,³ which in a wood,
 Sitting on a tree, send forth a delicately sweet⁴ sound;
 Such like leaders, I say, of the Trojans were sitting on the
 tower. [tower,
 And when, therefore, these saw Helen approaching the
 In a low tone they were speaking winged-words to one
 another; 155
 “It is no matter of reproach, that the Trojans and the
 well-greaved Acharans [as this;
 Endure hardships a long time on account of such a woman
 Wonderfully in her aspect is she like to the immortal
 goddesses. [depart,
 But even thus, although she is such, in the ships let her
 And let her not be left behind a misery to us and our
 children hereafter.” 160
 Thus, I say, they said: but Priam called Helen with his
 voice;
 “Having come hither, dear child, sit before me,
 That thou mayest see both thy former husband, and mar-
 riage-connections, and friends;
 Not at all art thou in fault towards me—the gods indeed
 are in fault towards me,
 Who stirred up against me the tearful war of the Acha-
 ans— 165
 That⁵ thou mayest also mention by name to me yonder
 extraordinary man,
 Who is yonder Achæan hero, both brave and large;
 Certainly indeed by the head there are others even taller,
 But never yet with my eyes saw I one so handsome,
 Or so dignified, for he is like a royal person.”⁶ 170
 And him, Helen the most divine of women, answered in
 these words:
 “Thou art both an object of respect to me, dear father-in-
 law, and an object of awe:

¹ This follows immediately v. 163, the two lines between being parenthetical.

⁶ Or, *kingly man*.

ὥς ὄφελε θάνατός μοι ἄδειν κακὸς, ὅπποτε δεῦρο
νίεῖ σῶ ἐπόμεν, θάλαμον γνωτοῦς τε λιποῦσα,
παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην, καὶ ὀμηλικίην ἐρατεινήν. 175

ἀλλὰ τά γ' οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέω, ὃ μ' ἀνείρεαι, ἡδὲ μεταλλᾶς·
οὗτός γ' Ἀτρείδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφοτέρων βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής·
δαῖρ αὐτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε. 180

Ὡς φάτο· τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο, φώνησέν τε·
ὦ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη, μοιρηγενὲς, ὀλβιόδαιμον.
ἦ ῥά νύ τοι πολλοὶ δεδμήατο κούροι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἦδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσσαν,
ἔνθα ἴδον πλείστους Φρύγας, ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους, 185
λαοὺς Ὀτρῆος καὶ Μύγδονος ἀντιθέοιο,
οἳ ῥα τότε ἔστρατόωντο παρ' ὄχθας Σαγγαρίοιο·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην
ἡματι τῷ, ὅτε τ' ἦλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι·
ἀλλ' οὐδ' οἱ τόσοι ἦσαν, ὅσοι ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί. 190

Δεύτερον αὐτ', Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν, ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίός·
εἶπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὅδ' ἐστί·
μείων μὲν κεφαλὴν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ' ὥμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ, 195
αὐτὸς δέ, κτίλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνεῖω μιν ἔγωγε εἴσκω πηγεσιμᾶλλω,
ὅστ' οἴων μέγα πῶῤ διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειθ' Ἑλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·
οὗτος δ' αὖ Λαερτιάδης, πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς, 200

¹ αδειν—literally, *had pleased me*.

² τηλυγέτην—properly, *born in old age*—τηλον της γονης—hence 'only' or 'beloved' child.

³ Or, *and bemoaning this, I waste away*.

⁴ i. e. if ever there was a shameless woman.

⁵ επικουρος—An auxiliary for defensive warfare: συμμαχος for offensive.

⁶ The Amazons dwelt on the banks of the Thermodon, a river of Scythia; they were the reputed daughters of Mars and Venus, and had their names from a practice of depriving themselves of the right breast, lest it should incommode them in the use of the bow. a ποί and μαζος a breast. Melanippa and Hippol-

Would that a wretched death had been preferred by me,¹
when hither

I followed thy son, having left my bridal bed, and brothers,
And my only daughter,² and the pleasant society of those
of the same age. 175

But these things indeed came not to pass; and for this
reason I waste away bemoaning it.³ [I will tell thee;
But that which thou askest of me, and art anxious after,
That indeed is the son of Atreus, the wide-ruling Aga-
memnon,

Both a good king, and a strong warrior;
Once he was the brother-in-law of me, a shameless woman,
if ever indeed there was one.⁴ 180

Thus she spake; and him the old man admired, and said;
"O blessed son of Atreus, born to a happy fate, fortunate
man. [been made subject to you.

Assuredly now then, many youths of the Achæans have
Before now I even entered vine-bearing Phrygia, [185

Where I saw very many Phrygians, men having fleet-horses,
The forces of Atreus and of the god-like Mygdon,
Who indeed, at that time, were encamping along the banks
of the Sangarius;

For I also being an auxiliary⁵ was counted amongst them
On that day, when the man-equalling Amazonians⁶ came,
But not even they were so many as the black-eyed Achæ-
ans." 190

A second time again, having observed Ulysses, the old
man asked;

"Come, tell me of yonder one also dear child, who that is;
Shorter indeed by the head than Agamemnon the son of
Atreus,

But broader in the shoulders and chest to look on.
His arms indeed lie upon the many-feeding earth, 195
But he himself, like a ram, walks around the ranks of the
heroes;

To a thick-fleeced ram I for my part compare him,
Which passes through a large flock of white sheep."

And him then Helen, descended from Jove, answered:

"But this one again is the son of Laertes, the very-wise
Ulysses, 200

¹ He were leaders of the Amazonian host, and observing that Phrygia was a fine country, a bounding in pasture for horses, and in it is adapted to the cultivation of the vine, invaded it with all their forces, which they stationed on the bank of the Sangarius. Mygdon and Otrenus, at the head of the Phrygian army, before the Amazons had yet possessed themselves of the mountains that formed the barrier of their country, attacked them in their camp, and gained a victory, to which Priam, at that time, had the honour to contribute.

ὅς τράφη ἐν δῆμῳ Ἰθάκης, κραναῆς περ εἰοίσης,
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δούλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.

Τὴν δ' αὖτ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἤυδα·
ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτές ἔειπες.

ἦδη γὰρ καὶ δεῖρό ποτ' ἤλυθε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς 205

σεῖ ἔνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν Ἀρηίφιλῳ Μενελάῳ
τοῖς δ' ἐγὼ ἐξέλυσσα, καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλησα,
ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμιχθεν,
στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὤμους, 210

ἄμφω δ' ἐξομένω, γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.

ὡλλ' ὅτε δὴ μίθους καὶ μήδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,

ἦ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτραχάδην ἀγόρευε,

παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μῖλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολὺ μύθος,

οἷδ' ἀφαρμαρτοεπής, εἰ καὶ γένει ἔστερος ἦεν· 215

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀνπίξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,

στάσκειν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδεσκε, κατὰ χθονὸς ὕμματα πῆξας,

σκῆπτρον δ' οὐτ' ὀπίσω, οἷτε προπρηνές, ἐνώμα,

ἀλλ' ἀστεμφές ἔχεσκεν, αἰδρεῖ φωτὶ εὐκίως·

φαίης κε ζάκοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι, ἄφρονά θ' αὐτως· 220

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἴει,

καὶ ἔπεα νιφάδεσσιν εὐκίωτα χειμερίησιν,

οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·

οὐ τότε γ' ὦδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἶδος ἰδύοντες.

Τὸ τρίτον αὖτ', Αἴαντα ἰδὼν, ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίως. 225

τίς τ' ἄρ' ὅδ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡὺς τε μέγας τε,

ἔξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλὴν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὤμους;

Τὸν δ' Ἐλένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, δία γυναικῶν

οὗτος δ' Αἴας ἐστὶ πελωριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν·

¹ i.e. εἰνεκα ἀγγελίης περὶ σου

² They indeed abounded.

³ His brow being gathered into wrinkles, as is the case when a man of an expressive countenance collects his thoughts, gave a severity to his look, that might have been construed as a sign of anger, and his sceptre held motionless on account of his being absorbed on the subject on which he was about to speak, gave him the air of a man whose mind is perfectly vacant. A head crowned with ideas, and a hand with none in it, are often indicated by such gestures.

⁴ Or, and utterly devoid of reason.

Who was reared in the land of Ithaca, craggy though it be,
 Acquainted with both wiles of all sorts, and prudent counsels." [answered:

And her, on the other hand, the wisdom-inspired Antenor
 "O lady, assuredly this is a very true word, that thou hast
 spoken.

For once before now, the noble Ulysses came hither also 205
 On account of an embassy concerning thee,¹ with the battle-
 loving Menelaus; [received kindly,

And them I entertained with hospitality, and in my halls
 And I became acquainted with the genius, and prudent
 counsels of both. [Trojans,

But certainly when they were mingled with the assembled
 While indeed they were standing,² Menelaus overtopped
 him by his broad shoulders, 210

But, both sitting, Ulysses was more dignified.

But when indeed they were putting together words and
 counsels for all,

Certainly Menelaus harangued with rapid conciseness,
 Few words indeed, but very clearly, since he was not a man
 of many words, [younger in age; 215

Nor one to miss his meaning in words, even though he was
 But when indeed the very wise Ulysses rose up,

He stood, and looked downwards, having fixed his eyes on
 the ground, [turn about,

And his sceptre neither backwards nor forwards did he
 But held it unmoved, like a man unversed in art;

You would have said that he was some one exceedingly
 angry,³ and devoid of reason as well ⁴ 220

But, further, when at length he was sending forth from his
 breast both his deep voice,

And words like the wintry flakes of snow,

Then not with Ulysses certainly could any other mortal vie,
 At that time, at least, we did not so much admire the
 appearance of Ulysses, looking at him, (as his words) ⁵

Again in the third place, having observed Ajax, the old
 man asked: 225

"And who then (is) that other Achæan hero both brave and
 large, [shoulders?"

Eminent above the Argives, both as to his head and broad
 And to him long-robed Helen, most divine of women,

replied:

"But that is the mighty Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans;

¹ The poet has described and exemplified three kinds of eloquence. That of Nestor is sweet, that of Menelaus is concise, but that of Ulysses, copious and forcible, and rapid as the snow in winter. To him therefore, says Quintilian, shall no man be accounted comparable.

- Ἴδομενεὺς δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὥς, 230
 ἔστηκ'. ἀμφὶ δέ μιν Κρητῶν ἀγοὶ ἡγερέθονται·
 πολλάκι μιν ξείνισσεν Ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος
 οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοιτο.
 νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὁρῶ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 οὓς κεν εὖ γνοίην, καὶ τοῦνομα μυθησαίμην· 235
 δοιῶ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
 Κάστορά θ' ἵπποδάμον, καὶ πύξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,
 αὐτοκασιγνήτῳ, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
 ἥ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Λακεδαιμόνος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς,
 ἥ δεῦρο μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροις, 240
 νῦν δ' αὐτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 αἴσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνειδέα πόλλ', ἃ μοι ἐστίν.
 ὣς φάτο· τοὺς δ' ἤδη κατέχε φυσίζοος αἶα
 ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αὖθι, φίλῃ ἐνὶ πατρίδι γαίῃ.
 Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστῳ θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστὰ, 245
 ἄρνε δύω, καὶ οἶνον εὐφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
 ἀσκῶ ἐν αἰγείῳ· φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν
 κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἠδὲ χρύσεια κύπελλα,
 ὥτρυνε δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·
 Ὅρσεο, Λαομεδοντιάδῃ, καλέουσιν ἄριστοι 250
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 εἰς πεδῖον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμῃαι.
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος
 μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσονται ἀμφὶ γυναικί·
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ' ἔποιτο· 255
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
 ναίοιμεν Τροίην ἐριβόλακα· τοὶ δὲ νέονται
 Ἄργος εἰς ἵππόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγύναικα.
 ὣς φάτο· ῥίγησε δ' ὁ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ' ἐταίροις,
 ἵππους ζευγνύμεναι· τοὶ δ' ὀτραλεως ἐπίθοντο. 260
 ἂν δ' ἄρ' ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείνεν ὀπίσσω·
 παρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.

¹ νεονται—i. e. shall return.

And Idomeneus stands on the other side among the Cre-
 tans, 230
 Like a god; and about him are assembled the leaders of the
 Cretans; [hospitality
 Often has the battle-loving Menelaus entertained him with
 In our house, when he came from Crete.
 And now I perceive all the rest indeed of the black-eyed
 Achæans, [tell; 235
 Whom I should recognize well, and whose name I could
 But two leaders of forces I am unable to discern, [ing,
 Both the horse-taming Castor, and Pollux excelling in box-
 My own two brothers, whom one mother bore to me.
 Did they not follow from lovely Lacedemon?
 Or did they indeed follow hither in the sea-passing ships, 240
 But now afterwards are unwilling to enter the battle of he-
 roes, [attach to me?"
 Ashamed of the disgraces and the many reproaches, which
 Thus she spake; but them the life-bestowing earth al-
 ready possessed
 There in Lacedemon, in their own native land.
 But the heralds through the city were bringing the faith-
 ensuring pledges of the gods, 245
 Two lambs, and gladdening wine, produce of the earth,
 In a goat-skin bottle; and the herald Idæus bore
 A resplendent bowl and golden cups,
 And, placing himself beside him, excited the old man in
 (these) words: [horse-taming 250
 "Arise, son of Laomedon, the principal men, both of the
 Trojans, and the brass-mailed Achæans invite thee
 To descend into the plain, that thou mayest enter into
 faith-ensuring pledges.
 Moreover, Alexander and the battle-loving Menelaus
 Will fight with long spears about the woman;
 And to whichever conquers let the woman and her pos-
 sessions be attached; 255
 But let us, the others, having entered into a friendship and
 faith-ensuring pledges,
 Inhabit fertile Troy; but they return¹ [women."
 To horse-feeding Argos, and Achæa famed for beautiful
 Thus he spake; but the old man shuddered, and ordered
 his attendants
 To yoke the horses; and they promptly obeyed. 260
 And Priam accordingly mounted, and drew tight back the
 reins; [him.
 And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside

τῷ δὲ διὰ Σκαιῶν πεδίωνδ' ἔχον ᾠκέας ἵππους.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἴκοντο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς,
ἐξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν, 265
ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο.

ῥῆνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἂν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς πολύμητις. ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγανοὶ
ὄρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον
μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχενον· 270

Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος χεῖρεσσι μάχαιραν,
ἧ οἱ παρ ξίφεος μέγα κοιλὸν αἰὲν ᾤωτο,
ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλῶν τάμνε τρίχας· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κήρυκες Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νεῖμαν ἀρίστοις·
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρεΐδης μεγάλ' εὖχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχῶν 275

Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
Ἡῆλιός θ', ὅς πάντ' ἐφαρῆς, καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
καὶ Ποταμοὶ, καὶ Γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπέρνερθε καμόντας
ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὁμόσῃ.
ἡμεῖς μάρτυροί εἰστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὄρκια πιστά. 280

εἰ μὲν κε Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,
αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν·
εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
Τρῶας ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι, 285
τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἧντιν' ἔοικεν,
ἧ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.

εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες
τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν, Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσύντος,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα ποινῆς, 290
αὐθι μένων, εἴως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχέω.

Ἡ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ·
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
θεμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός·

¹ αν, i. e. ἀνωριστο

² viz. Pluto and Proserpine.—The dual verb shows this.

³ ἀποδοῦναι—the infinitive depends on δοῦν, or εἶσθαι omitted.

And they two directed the swift-horses through the Scæan
gates towards the plain.

But when now they were come accordingly to the Trojans
and Achæans, [earth, 265

Having alighted from their horses upon the many-feeding
They proceeded into the space between the Trojans and
Achæans.

And then immediately Agamemnon, king of men, (arose,)
And up the very wise Ulysses (arose.¹) Then the illustrious
heralds [mixed wine

Brought together the faith-ensuring pledges of the gods, and
In the bowl, and they poured water upon the hands of the
kings; 270

And the son of Atreus, having drawn out with his hands
his large knife, [sword,

Which was always suspended beside the huge scabbard of his
Cut off the hairs from the heads of the lambs, and then

The heralds distributed them to the principal persons of the
Trojans and Achæans; [lifted up his hands: 275

And the son of Atreus prayed earnestly among them, having
"Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most
mighty, [things,

And thou Sun, who beholdest all things, and hearest all
And ye Rivers, and thou Earth, and ye two² who, beneath,
punish

Deceased men, whoever has sworn a false oath.

Be ye witnesses, and guard the faith-ensuring pledges. 280

If indeed Alexander slay Menelaus,

Then let him have Helen, and all her possessions,

And let us return in our sea-traversing ships.

But if the yellow-haired Menelaus kill Alexander,

Then (let it be) that the Trojans restore³ Helen and all her
possessions, 285

And pay a compensation to the Argives, whatever is be-
coming,

And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.

But if Priam and the sons of Priam be unwilling

To pay me the compensation, Alexander having fallen

I, however, even afterwards will fight for the sake of the
penalty, 290

Remaining here, until I attain the object of the war."

He said, and cut the throats of the lambs with the piti-
less brass;

And them indeed he laid down palpitating upon the ground,
Wanting life: for the brass took away their strength,

οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπάεσσιν 295

ἔκχεον, ἡδ' εὐχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν

ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,

ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,

ὧδὴ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι, ὥς ὕδρ' οἶνος, 300

αὐτῶν, καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι μυγείην.

ὣς ἔφην· οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων.

τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·

ἦτοι ἐγὼν εἴμι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἡνεμέεσσαν 305

ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὐπω τλήσομ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρασθαι

μαρναμένον φίλον υἱὸν Ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.

Ζεὺς μὲν που τόγῃ οἶδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,

ὀπποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν.

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἰσόθεος φῶς· 310

ἂν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτὸς, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείνεν ὑπίσσω,

πὰρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βῆσετο δίφρον.

τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἄψορῶροι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέοντο.

Ἐκτωρ δὲ, Πριάμοιο πάϊς, καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς

χῶρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρευν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα 315

κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκῆρεϊ πᾶλλον ἐλόντες,

ὀππότερος δὴ πρόσθεν ἀφείη χάλκεον ἔγχας.

λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο θεοῖς, ἰδὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον,

ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἴδθηεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε, 320

ὀππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκε,

τὸν δὲς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον Ἀΐδος εἴσω,

ἡμῖν δ' αὖ φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι.

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφην· πᾶλλεν δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ,

ἄψ ὁρόων· Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλήρος ὕρουσεν. 325

¹ Priam carries the lambs home with him, that he may send them round the city for the information of those who were not present at the ceremony, for it was customary for the natives of a place to make that use of the victims slain in confirmation of a sworn treaty, but the strangers, who were parties to it, cast their victims into the sea.

² There is an appearance of great generosity in the behaviour of the Greeks.

But having drawn off wine from the bowl in cups, 295
They poured it out, and prayed to the ever-existing gods :
And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans, said :

“Jove, most glorious, most mighty, and ye other im-
mortal gods, [pledges,
Whichever of the two first commit wrong contrary to the
May their brains thus flow on the ground, as this wine, 300
Their own, and (those) of their children, and may their
wives have commerce with other men.”

Thus they said ; but not yet accordingly did the son of
Saturn accomplish it for them.

And Priam the son of Dardanus addressed a word to them :

“Hear me, Trojans and well-greaved Achæans ;
I assuredly go to windy Ilium 305
Back again, since I shall never bear to behold with (these)
eyes

My son contending with the battle-loving Menelaus.
Jove indeed surely knows thus at least, and the other im-
mortal gods,

For which of the two the end of death is destined.”

The god-like man spake, I say, and placed the lambs in
the chariot ;¹ 310

And so he himself mounted and drew tight back the reins,
And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside him.
So they two indeed wheeling round returned to Ilium.

But Hector, son of Priam, and the noble Ulysses
In the first place indeed measured out the ground, but im-
mediately after 315

Having taken lots, they shook them in a brazen helmet, (to
settle)

Which indeed of the two should first hurl his brazen spear.
And the armies prayed to the gods and lifted up their hands,
And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans,
said : [mighty, 320

“Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most
Whichever of the two caused these deeds between us both,
Grant that he, being destroyed, may descend within the
house of Hades, [ship and faithful treaties.”

But that to us, on the other hand, there may result friend-
Thus they accordingly said : and the mighty helmet-
waving Hector shook (the lots,) [forth.² 325

Looking backward ; and swiftly the lot of Paris leaped

on this occasion, who confide the shaking of the lots to an enemy so interested
in the event as Hector. And Hector shews himself worthy of that confidence,
turning his face aside while he shakes them, lest his eye, if he saw them, should
affect his hand, and he should favour the lot of Paris.

οἱ μὲν ἔπειθ' ἴζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἦχι ἐκάστω
 ἵπποι ἀερσίποδες, καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κείτο.
 αὐτὰρ ὃγ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἐδύσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἡϋκόμοιο.
 κνημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκε 330

καλὰς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας·
 δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν
 οἷο κασιγνήτοιο Λυκάονος· ἤρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ·
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,
 χάλκεον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε· 335

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῳ κυνέην εὐτυχτον ἔθηκεν
 ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν·
 εἶλετο δ' αἰκιμον ἔγχος, ὃ οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει·
 ὥς δ' αὐτῶς Μενέλαος Ἀρήϊος ἔντε' ἔδυνεν.

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκάτερθεν ὀμίλου θωρήχθησαν, 340
 ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο,
 δεινὸν δερκόμενοι· θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας,
 Τρώας θ' ἵπποδάμους καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
 καὶ ῥ' ἐγχὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,
 σείοντ' ἐγχείας, ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντε. 345

πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
 καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρεΐδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἵσην,
 οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ
 ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατερῇ· ὃ δὲ δεύτερος ὤρνυτο χαλκῷ
 Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ πατρί· 350

Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι, ὃ με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργε,
 δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον·
 ὃφρὰ τις ἐρρίγῃσι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,
 ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, ὃ κε φιλότητα παράσχη.

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 355
 καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἵσην.
 διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαεινῆς ὄβριμον ἔγχος,
 καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαίδαλου ἠρήρειστο.

¹ Or, of late coming men.

They indeed then seated themselves in ranks, where to each
 men [lying.

His light-footed horses (stood,) and his variegated arms were
 But he, the noble Alexander, husband of the fair-haired
 Helen, put on his handsome arms round about his shoulders.
 First indeed he placed his handsome greaves about his 330
 Legs, fitted closely with silver clasps; [corslet

Again, in the second place, he put on about his breast the
 Of his brother Lycaon; but it fitted him; [studded sword,
 And further he cast round about his shoulders his silver-
 Of brass; but immediately after his shield both large and
 solid; 335

And he placed upon his valiant head his well-made helmet
 Of horse-hair crest; and the plume nodded awfully from
 above:

And he took his sturdy spear, which fitted to his hands.
 And thus, in the same manner, the warlike Menelaus put
 on his arms. [each side, 340

And when therefore they were armed from the throng on
 They advanced into the space between the Trojans and
 Achæans, [looked on them,

Looking fearfully; and amazement held possession, as they
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved
 Achæans. [ground,

And so they two stood near (each other) in the measured
 Brandishing their spears, cherishing wrath against each
 other. 345

And Alexander first threw forward his long spear,
 And struck against Atreus's every-way-equal shield,
 But the brass did not rend it, but its point was bent back
 Upon the strong shield; and the other roused himself next
 with his brazen weapon, [350

Menelaus, the son of Atreus, having prayed to father Jove:
 "King Jove, grant to me to avenge myself on the noble
 Alexander, who first

Did me mischiefs, and do thou slay him under my hands;
 That each one, even of men of remote posterity,¹ may shud-
 der

To do mischiefs to a host, whoever affords him friendship."

He said, and having poised on high he threw forward
 his long spear, 355

And it struck against the every-way-equal shield of Priam's
 son. [deed,

The weighty spear went through his resplendent shield un-
 And had been forced through his curiously-wrought corslet.

ἀντικρὺ δὲ παραὶ λαπάρην διήμνησε χιτῶνα
ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν. 360

Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,
πλήξεν ἀνασχόμενος κόρυθος φάλον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῇ
τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρύφειν ἔκπεσε χειρός.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ὤμωξεν, ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·
Ζεῦ πάτερ οὔτις σείῃ θεῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος. 365

ἦ τ' ἐφάμην τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος,
νῦν δέ μοι ἐν χεῖρεσσ' ἐάγη ξίφος· ἐκ δέ μοι ἔγχος
ἤϊχθη παλάμηφιν ἐτώσιον, οἷδ' ἔβαλον μιν.¹

Ἦ, καὶ ἐπαίξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδασείης,
ἔλκε δ' ἐπισρέψας μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς· 370

ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἰμάς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρῆν,
ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὀχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.

καὶ νῦν κεν εἵρυσσέν τε, καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατο κῦδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὕξυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη.

ἦ οἱ ῥήξεν ἱμάντα βοὸς Ἴφι κταμένοιο· 375
κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἄμ' ἔσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.

τὴν μὲν ἔπειθ' ἦρως μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
ρίψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἐταῖροι.

αὐτὰρ ὁ ἄψ' ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ· τὴν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη 380

μέγιστον μῦλ', ὥστε θεός· ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἠέρι πολλῇ,
κάδ δ' εἶσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει, κηῶντι.

Αὐτὴ δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένην καλέουσ' ἱε· τὴν δ' ἐκίχανε
πύργῳ ἔφ' ὑψηλῷ· περὶ δὲ Τρῳαὶ ἅλεις ἦσαν.

χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἑανοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα· 385
γρηῖ δέ μιν εἰκνῖα παλαιγενεῖ προσέειπεν,

εἰροκόμῳ, ἦ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνι παιετώσῃ

¹ This verse is considered almost the finest example of the sound made to correspond to the sense.

² The bite of a beast put to death by violence in health was said to be tougher and fitter for use than of one that died of disease or old age.

³ *κηῶντι* from *καίω*. Having perfumes burnt in it.

⁴ Or *went going to sail*.

⁵ *εἶσ'*, a substantive from *εἶω*, with the last syllable but one *short*, whereas the adjective *εἶω* has it *long*.

And the spear pierced right through his tunic beside
The flank ; but he bent himself sideways, and avoided black
death. 360

And the son of Atreus, having drawn his silver-studded
sword, [been shivered

Holding it up, smote the knob of his helmet : but, having so
Upon it both into three and four pieces, it fell from his
hand.¹

But the son of Atreus, having looked up to the wide heaven,
complained : [than thou. 365

" Father Jove, no other of the gods is more mischievous
Of a truth I assured myself that I should avenge myself on
Alexander for his wickedness. [spear

But now the sword has been broken in my hands ; and my
Was made to start from my hands without effect, neither
did I hit him."

He said, and having rushed forward, he seized him by his
helmet of bushy-horse-hair-crest,

And, having turned, was dragging him towards the well-
greaved Achæans ; 370

But the highly-embroidered thong under his tender throat
was strangling him, [crested helmet.

Which had been stretched under his chin as the strap of his
And now he would both have dragged him off, and gained
unlimited glory, [perceived it,

If Venus, daughter of Jove, had not accordingly quickly
Who burst for him the thong of an ox killed by violence ;² 375

And the empty crested helmet followed along with his
powerful hand.

That indeed, the hero then, having whirled it round, threw
Towards the well-greaved Achæans, and his attached com-
panions took care of it.

But he rushed back upon him, wishing earnestly to kill him
With his brazen spear ; but Venus snatched him away 380
Very easily, as (being) a goddess ; and further she enveloped
him in a thick haze,

And seated him in his sweet-scented, perfumed chamber.³

But she herself on the other hand, went to call⁴ Helen ;
and her she found [in some numbers.

Upon the lofty tower ; and around her were Trojan women
And having taken hold of her ambrosial robe⁵ with her
hand she shook it : 385

And addressed her, making herself like an old woman of
great age.

A wool-dresser, who for her, when she lived in Lacedæmon

ἥσκειν εἴρια καλὰ, μάλιστα δέ μιν φιλέεσκε·

τῇ μιν εἵσαμένη προσεφώνεε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ·

Δεῦρ' ἴθι· Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι· 390

κεῖνος ὅγ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ δινωταῖσι λέχεσσι,

κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἵμασιν· οὐδέ κε φαίης

ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσάμενον τόνγ' ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε

ἔρχεσθ', ἥε χοροῖο νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν.

Ὡς φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔρινε. 395

καὶ ῥ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε θεῶς περικαλλέα δειρὴν,

στήθεά θ' ἱμερόεντα, καὶ ὄμματα μαρμαίροντα,

θάμβησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὑνόμαζε·

Δαιμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίεαι ἡπεροπεύειν;

ἦ πῇ με προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομενάων 400

ἄλγεις, ἦ Φρυγίης, ἦ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,

εἴ τις τοὶ καὶ κεῖθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;

οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος

νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ υἱκαδ' ἄγεσθαι,

τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρανέουσα παρέσθης; 405

ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν ἰοῖσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόειπε κελεύθους·

μηδ' ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας Ὀλυμπον,

ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνον ὀΐζυε, καὶ ἐφύλασσε,

εἰσόκε σ' ἢ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἢ ὅγε δοίλην.

κεῖσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἴμι, νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη, 410

κείνου πορσανέουσα λέχος· Τρῳαὶ δέ μ' ὀπίσσω

πάσαι μωμήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριτα θυμῷ.

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ·

μή μ' ἔρεθε, σχετλίη· μή χωσαμένη σε μεθείω,

τὼς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρῳ, ὥς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησα· 415

μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων μητίσσομαι ἔχθεα λυγρὰ,

Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν· σὶ δέ κεν κακὸν οἶτον ὀληαι.

Ὡς ἔφατ'. ἔδδεισεν δ' Ἑλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·

βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἐανῷ ἀργῇτι φαιινῷ,

σιγῇ· πάσας δὲ Τρῳὰς λάθειν· ἦρχε δὲ δαίμων. 420

¹ Am not going to prepare, &c. The other clause is parenthetical.

Used to work beautiful fleeces, and especially loved her;
Having assimilated herself to this (woman), the divine Venus
accosted her:

"Come hither; Alexander invites thee to return home: 390
He himself is in his chamber and lathe-wrought bed,
Glistening both with beauty and garments; nor wouldest
thou say [he was going
That he had come after having fought with a man, but that
To a dance, or that he was sitting down just ceasing from a
dance." [within her breast. 395

Thus she spake; and accordingly she excited her soul
And when then she further perceived the surpassingly beau-
tiful neck of the goddess,

And her lovely breasts, and sparkling eyes, [ed her by name -
She thereupon was both amazed, and spake a word, and accost-

"Divine lady, why dost thou desire to cajole me in these
things? [habited 400

Wilt thou lead me somewhere farther on among well-in-
Cities, either of Phrygia, or of lovely Mæonia,

In case there is some one of articulate-speaking men there
also dear to thee? [noble

Is it indeed because Menelaus, having now conquered the
Alexander, wishes to conduct me—odious as I am—home:

Is it indeed on this account that thou hast now presented
thyself hither, planning deceit? 405

Having gone to him sit thou down, and abandon the ways
of the gods; [Olympus;

And mayest thou no longer turn back with thy feet to
But ever be miserable about him, and watch him,

Until he shall make thee either his wife or his slave.

But thither I am not going¹—and it would be a thing wor-
thy of reproach (to do so) — 410

To make ready his bed; but hereafter all the Trojan women
Will mock me; and I have sorrows crowded together in my
mind." [dressed:

But her the divine Venus, having become incensed, ad-
"Provoke me not, wretched woman; lest, having become
angry, I abandon thee, [thee; 415

And hate thee, as much, as I have now exceedingly loved
And devise destructive feelings of hatred against thee in
the midst of both parties, [by an evil fate."

The Trojans and the Danai; but thou wouldest then perish
She thus spake; and Helen, descended from Jove, was
afraid;

And she went, covering herself with her white shining robe,
In silence, and she escaped the notice of all the Trojan
women; and the goddess took the lead. 420

Αἶ δ' ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδροιο δόμον περικαλλέ' ἵκοντο,
 ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θοῶς ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
 ἣ δ' εἰς ὑψόροφον θάλαμον κίε δία ῥ' ἰναικῶν.
 τῇ δ' ἄρα δίφρον ἐλούσα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτῃ,
 ἀντί' Ἀλεξάνδροιο θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα. 425
 ἔνθα κάθιζ' Ἑλένη, κούρῃ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
 ὅσσε πάλιν κλίνας· πόσιν δ' ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ·

Ἦλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὥς ὥφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι,
 ἀνδρὶ δαμείς κρατερῷ, ὃς ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦεν.
 ἦ μὲν δὴ πρὶν γ' εὖχε' Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου 430
 σῇ τε βίῃ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔγχρῃ φέρτερος εἶναι.
 ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν προκάλεσσαι Ἀρηϊφίλον Μενέλαον
 ἐξαῦτις μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον. ἀλλὰ σ' ἔγωγε
 παύσασθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ
 ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι 435
 ἀφραδέως, μήπως τάχ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμείης.

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπε·
 μή με, γύναι, χαλεποῖσιν ὀνείδεσι θυμὸν ἔνιπτε.
 νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθῆνῃ·
 κεῖνον δ' αὖτις ἐγώ· παρὰ γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν. 440
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φιλότῃτι τραπείομεν εὐνηθέντε·
 οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὧδε ἔρωσ φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν,
 οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς
 ἔπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι,
 νήσῳ δ' ἐν Κρανάῃ ἐμίγην φιλότῃτι καὶ εὐνῇ, 445
 ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, καί με γλυκὺς ἥμερος αἰρεῖ.

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἦρχε λέχουσδε κιῶν, ἅμα δ' εἶπετ' ἄκοιτις.
 τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσιν.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἐφοῖτα, θηρὶ ἐοικώς,
 εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα. 450
 ἀλλ' οὐτις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων
 δεῖξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότε Ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ·
 οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότῃτι γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἴδοιτο·
 ἴσον γὰρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.

But when they came to the very beautiful mansion of Alexander,
 Then the attendants indeed quickly turned to their duties,
 But she, most divine of women, ascended to the lofty-roofed chamber. [taken a seat,
 And for her the laughter-loving Venus accordingly having
 The goddess carrying it, set it down opposite Alexander. 425
 There Helen, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, sat down.
 Having turned back her eyes; but she assailed her husband
 with (this) speech: [hadst perished there,
 "Thou hast come from the combat; would that thou
 Having been slain by a brave man, who was my former
 husband! [wast superior 430
 Assuredly indeed before at least thou boastedst that thou
 To the battle-loving Menelaus both in thy strength, and
 hands, and spear.
 But go now, challenge the battle-loving Menelaus
 Again to fight against thee: but I, for my part, advise
 Thee to desist, and not to wage a war of conflicting strength,
 And fight against the yellow-haired Menelaus 435
 Inconsiderately, lest, perhaps, thou art speedily slain beneath his spear."

But her Paris, replying, addressed in (these) words:
 "Do not, lady, assail me in my soul with harsh reproaches.
 For now indeed Menelaus has conquered with (the assistance
 of) Minerva; [on our side also. 440
 But I, in my turn, (shall conquer) him; for there are gods
 But come now, let us, reclined on the couch, delight ourselves in love;
 For never yet did love so envelope me in my mind,
 Not even when, at first, having carried thee off
 From lovely Lacedemon, I sailed in the sea-traversing ships,
 And in the isle of Cranae, was mingled with thee in love
 and concubinage, 445
 As now I love thee, and sweet desire takes possession of me."
 He spake in truth, and led the way, going to the couch,
 and his wife followed at the same time.

They two indeed accordingly were laid down to sleep on
 their perforated couch. [throng, like a wild beast,
 But the son of Atreus was wandering about through the
 If he might any where behold the godlike Alexander: 450
 But no one was able of the Trojans, and their illustrious
 auxiliaries [Menelaus;
 To point out Alexander at that time to the battle-loving
 For they would not indeed have concealed him through
 friendship at all events, if any one had seen him;
 For he was hated by them all equally with black death.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· 455
Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες, καὶ Δάρδανοι, ἧδ' ἐπίκουροι,
νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνεται Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου·
ὕμεῖς δ' Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ
ἔκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν, ἣντιν' ἔοικεν,
ἣ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται. 460
Ὡς ἔφατ' Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.

But them also Agamemnon, king of men, addressed: 455
“Hear me, Trojans, and Dardans, and auxiliaries,
Victory indeed is proved to be the battle-loving Menelaus’s;
Now do ye restore the Argive Helen and her possessions
Together with herself, and pay the compensation, whatever
it is becoming, (to pay),
And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.” 460
Thus spake the son of Atreus, and the other Achæans
applauded.

BOOK IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

The breach of the truce, and the first battle.

The gods deliberate in council concerning the Trojan war: they agree upon the continuation of it, and Jupiter sends down Minerva to bring about a violation of the truce. She persuades Pandarus to aim an arrow at Menelaus, who is wounded, but cured by Machaon. In the meantime some of the Trojan troops attack the Greeks. Agamemnon exhibits all the qualities of a good general; he reviews the troops, and excites the leaders, some by praises and others by reproof. Nestor is particularly celebrated for his superior knowledge of military discipline. The armies join battle, and great numbers are slain on both sides.

The same day continues through this, as through the last book (as it does also through the two following, and almost to the end of the seventh book.) The scene is wholly in the plain before Troy.

ΤΗΣ
 ὍΜΗΡΟΥ ἸΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Δ.

ΟΙ δὲ θεοὶ παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἡγορόωντο
 χρυσέῳ ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια Ἥβη
 νέκταρ ἐωνοχόει, τοὶ δὲ χρυσεόισι δεπάεσσι
 δειδέχατ' ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πόλιν εἰσορόωντες.
 αὐτίκ' ἐπειράτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθιζέμεν Ἥρην,
 κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι παραβλήδην ἀγορεύων·

5

Δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀρηγόνες εἰσὶ θεάων,
 Ἥρῃ τ' Ἀργεΐῃ, καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆϊς Ἀθήνῃ·
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι ταῖ, νόσφι καθήμεναι, εἰσορόωσαι
 τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὖτε φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτῃ
 αἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε, καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἀμύνει·
 καὶ νῦν ἐξεσάωσεν οἰόμενον θανέεσθαι.
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι νίκη μὲν Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου·
 ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ', ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα·
 ἥ ῥ' αὖτις πόλεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν
 ὄρσομεν, ἥ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμεν.
 εἰ δ' αὖτως τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο·
 ἦτοι μὲν οἰκέοιτο πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
 αὖτις δ' Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο.

10

15

ὦς ἔφαθ'· αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίῃ τε καὶ Ἥρῃ·
 πλησίαι αἶγ' ἦσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην.
 ἦτοι Ἀθηναίῃ ἀκέων ἦν, οὐδέ τι εἶπε,
 σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρὶ, χόλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει·

20

¹ εωνοχοει for ωνοχοει, the contracted imperfect of οינוχοεω

² δειδεχατο for εδεδεχατο, 3rd. p. pl. of εδεδεγμην

³ viz. comparing the conduct of Venus with that of Juno and Minerva; or it may mean—with indirect attacks—sideways, as it were.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK IV.

BUT the gods were holding discourse, sitting near Jove
On the golden pavement, and among them the venerable
Hebe

Was pouring out¹ nectar, and they in golden cups, [jans.
Pledged² one another, looking towards the city of the Tro-
At this moment the son of Saturn was endeavouring to
irritate Juno, 5

Speaking in the way of comparison³ with taunting words :

“Two of the goddesses indeed are inclined to aid Mene-
laus,

Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the strong defender;⁴
But they certainly, sitting apart from him, please themselves
With looking on; but to this man, on the other hand, the
laughter-loving Venus 10

Is ever present, and wards-off from him the fates; [die.
And now she has brought him off safe, when expecting to
But the victory indeed is undoubtedly the war-loving
Menelaus's;

But let us consult, how these matters shall be;⁵

Whether, that is, we shall again excite both pernicious war
and the dire 15

Turmoil of battle, or introduce friendship between both.

But, if this prove in this way agreeable and pleasing to all,
Assuredly indeed the city of king Priam may be inhabited,
And Menelaus convey back the Argive Helen.”

Thus he spake; and they, both Minerva and Juno,
uttered a murmur at it; 20

These were sitting near, and were planning evils against
the Trojans.

Minerva certainly was silent, nor said any thing,

Being irritated against father Jove, and wild anger had
taken possession of her;

¹ Or, of *Alalcomene*.

² i. e. what issue they shall have.

- Ἥρῃ δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα·
 Αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες ; 25
 πῶς ἐθέλεις ἄλιον θεῖναι πόνον, ἡδ' ἀτέλεστον,
 ἰδρῶ θ', ὃν ἴδρωσα μόγῳ ; καμέτην δέ μοι ἵπποι
 λαὸν ἀγειρούσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ, τοιό τε παισίν.
 ἔρδ'· ἀτὰρ οὗτοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
 Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· 30
 δαιμονίη, τί νύ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
 τόσσα κακὰ ῥέζουσιν, ὅτ' ἀσπερχές μενεαίνεις
 Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι εὐκτίμενον πτολίεθρον ;
 εἰ δὲ σύ γ', εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ,
 ὦμόν βεβρώθοις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας, 35
 ἄλλους τε Τρῶας, τότε κεν χόλον ἐξακέσαιο.
 ἔρξον, ὅπως ἐθέλεις, μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὀπίσσω
 σοὶ καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται.
 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
 ὁππότε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμαῶς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξαι 40
 τὴν ἐθέλω, ὅθι τοὶ φίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάασι,
 μή τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμόν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ' ἐᾶσαι·
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοὶ δῶκα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.
 αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι
 ναιετάουσι πόλῃες ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων, 45
 τάων μοι πέρι κῆρι τιέσκετο Ἴλιος ἱρή,
 καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς εὐμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο.
 οὐ γάρ μοι ποτὲ βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἵσης,
 λοιβῆς τε, κνίσσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς.
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρῃ· 50
 ἦτοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φίλταταί εἰσι πόλῃες,
 Ἄργος τε, Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάγυια Μυκῆνη·
 τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅταν τοὶ ἀπέχθωνται πέρι κῆρι·
 τάων οὗτοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἵσταμαι, οὐδὲ μεγαίρω.

¹ Or, and the horses to me, assembling the people, were fatigued.

² i. e. alive.

³ περι, i. e. περι τιέσκετο μοι κηρι. περι having the force of περισσως, and the same in v. 53.

But Juno did not confine her anger to her breast, but
addressed him. {that thou hast spoken? 25

"Most cruel son of Saturn, of what a nature is this speech
How art thou willing to render ineffectual, and incomplete
my labour, {were fatigued,
And the sweat which with toil I sweated? and my horses
While I was assembling a host,¹ for evils to Priam, and to
his children. {not applaud you

Do it; nevertheless we, all the rest of the gods, certainly do
But her the cloud-collecting Jove, having become greatly
indignant, addressed; 30

"Divine one, in what now do Priam and Priam's sons
Do thee so many wrongs that thou longest excessively
To destroy utterly the well-built city of Ilium? {walls,
But if thou indeed, having entered the gates and the lofty
Wert to eat raw² Priam and Priam's sons, 35
And the other Trojans, then possibly thou wouldst allay
thine anger. {hereafter

Do as thou wishest, that this altercation at least may not
Prove to thee and me a great source of contention between
us both. {in thy mind;

But another thing I will say to thee, and do thou lay it up
Whenever I also, desiring it earnestly, choose to utterly
destroy 40

That city, where men dear to thee have been born,
Do not at all retard my anger, but let me alone;
For I also have voluntarily granted it to thee, with soul
indeed against it.

For whatever cities of earthly men

Are situated under both the sun and the starry heaven, 45
Of these sacred Ilium was most especially esteemed by me
in my heart,³ {handled spear.

And Priam, and the people of Priam good at the ashen-
For never did my altar lack the equal feast,⁴ {allotted to us."
And the libation and the steam,⁵ for this honour we had

And to him then full-eyed venerable Juno replied: 50
"To me certainly there are three cities indeed by far the
dearest,

Both Argos, and Sparta, and the wide-streeted Mycenæ,
Destroy these, whenever they are especially hated by thee
in thy heart; {them.

I do not stand before them against thee, nor grudge thee

¹ i. e. a feast where portions are equally divided.

² Or, *smoke* and *odour* of fat, or flesh in burning, particularly that offered in sacrifice.

- εἵπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε, καὶ οὐκ εἰὼ διαπέρσαι, 55
οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσ'· ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερος ἐσσί.
ἀλλὰ χρὴ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεὸς εἰμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν, ὅθεν σοί.
καί με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,
ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε, καὶ οὐνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις 60
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνδρῶν.
ἀλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι,
σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺ δ' ἐμοί· ἐπὶ δ' ἔψονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι
ἀθάνατοι. σὺ δὲ θᾶσσον Ἀθηναίῃ ἐπιτεῖλαι,
ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνὴν, 65
πειρᾶν θ', ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.
Ἔως ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθῃσε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
Αἶψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς, 70
πειρᾶν θ', ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.
Ἔως εἰπὼν, ὦτρυνε, πάρος μεμαυῖαν, Ἀθήνην.
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἶψα.
οἶον δ' ἀστὲρ' ἔηκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω, 75
ἥ ναύτησι τέρας, ἥ ἐστρατῶ εὐρέϊ λαῶν,
λαμπρὸν, τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθήρες ἵενται·
τῷ εἰκυῖ ἦϊξεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
καδ' ὃ ἔθορ' ἐς μέσσον. θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας
Τρῶάς θ' ἵπποδάμους, καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς. 80
ὧδε δὲ τις εἶπεςκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·
Ἦ ῥ' αὖτις πύλεμός τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ
ἔσσεται, ἥ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι
Ζεὺς, ὅστ' ἀνθρώπων ταμὴς πολέμοιο τέτυκται.
Ἔως ἄρα τις εἶπεςκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε. 85

¹ Literally, thence, whence.

² Or, looking at whoever was next him.

For although I both grudge them, and do not permit (thee)
to destroy them, 55

I gain nothing by grudging; since thou art much the more
powerful. [vaunting.

But it becomes (thee) to render my labour also not una-
For I also am a goddess, and I have descent from the same¹
origin from which thou (hast). [respect,

And the crafty Saturn begat me entitled to very great
In both ways—both from my birth, and because I am styled 60
Thy wife, and thou reignest among all the immortals. [other,
But, however, we will give up indeed in these matters to each
I indeed to thee, and thou to me; and the other immortal gods
Will follow after. But do thou quickly charge Minerva,

To go to the dreadful battle-turmoil of the Trojans and
Achæans, 65

And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
the first [pledges."

To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the
Thus she spake; and the father both of men and gods
did not disobey.

Immediately he addressed winged words to Minerva:

"Go very quickly to the army, to the Trojans and the
Achæans, 70

And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
the first [pledges."

To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the
Thus speaking, he urged Minerva, already eager (to do it.)

And she went having darted off from the tops of Olympus.
And just such a meteor as the son of crafty Saturn is wont
to send, 75

(As) a portent either to sailors, or to a wide encampment
of troops,

Luminous, and from it many scintillations are shot forth;
Like to this (meteor) Pallas Minerva darted towards the
earth, [possession, as they looked on her,

And she sprang down into the midst. But amazement held
Of both the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved
Achæans. 80

And thus many a one, looking to another close by,² said:

"Either then there will be again both pernicious war and
the dreadful [of war

Battle-din, or Jove, who has been appointed the dispenser
Among men, establishes friendship between both."

Thus, I say, spake many a one both of the Achæans, and
the Trojans. 85

ἦ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἱκέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὄμιλον,
 Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ,
 Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἴ που ἐφεύροι,
 εὔρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε,
 ἑσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰὶ στίχες ἀσπιστίων 90
 λαῶν οἳ οἱ ἔποντο ἀπ' Αἰσήποιο ῥοαίων.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Ἦ ῥά νύ μοι τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος υἱὲ δαΐφρον;
 τλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰόν;
 πᾶσι δέ Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἄροιο, 95

ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ Βασιλῆϊ
 τοῦ κεν δὴ πᾶμπρωτα παρ' ἀγλαὰ ὄσῳρα φέροιο,
 αἱ κεν ἴδῃ Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, Ἀτρείος υἱόν,
 σὺ βέλει δμηθέντα, πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγεινῆς.
 ἄλλ' ἄγ' οἷστυσον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο. 100

εἴχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ,
 ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην,
 οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελεΐης.

Ὡς φάτ' Ἀθηναίη· τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφροني πεῖθεν.
 αὐτίκ' ἐσίλα τόξον ἐϋξοον, ἰξάλου αἰγῶς 105

ἄγρίου, ὃν ῥά ποτ' αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέμνοιο τυχήσας,
 πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδόκῃσι,
 βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος, ὃ δ' ὕπτιος ἔμπεσε πέτρῃ.
 τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει,
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραοξύος ἤραρε τέκτων, 110
 πᾶν δ' εὖ λειήνας, χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κοράωνην.

καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε τανυσσάμενος, προτὶ γαίῃ
 ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,
 μὴ πρὶν ἀναΐξειαν Ἀρήϊοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
 πρὶν βλῆσθαι Διενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν. 115
 αὐτὰρ ὁ σίλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ' ἔλετ' ἰὼν
 ἀβλήτα, πτερόεντα, μελαινῶν ἔρμ' ὀδυνάων·

¹ Also 11 two feet and a half.

² I.e. not used before.

³ Literally, *back*.

But she entered the host of the Trojans like a man,
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor, a mighty warrior,
 Seeking the god like Pandarus, if some where she might
 find him.

She found Lycaon's son, both irreproachable and mighty,
 Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of shackl-
 bearing 90

Tribes, who followed him from the streams of the Æscopus.
 And, standing near him, she addressed to him winged
 words: [warlike son of Lycaon?

"Wouldest thou now then be at all persuaded by me,
 Wouldest thou venture to drive forward a swift arrow
 against Menelaus? [Trojans, 95

Thou wouldest then acquire favour and honour with all the
 But especially above all with prince Alexander; [gifts,
 From him assuredly first of all thou mayest receive splendid
 If he only see the warlike Menelaus, Atreus's son,
 Having been subdued by thy weapon, ascending the
 mournful funeral pile.

But come, aim an arrow at the famous Menelaus; 100
 But vow to Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
 That thou wilt sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs,
 On having returned home to the city of sacred Zcleia."

Thus spake Minerva; and she influenced his mind, ill-
 judging (as he was.)

Forthwith he was stripping (of its case) his well-polished
 bow, (made) from a wanton wild 105

Goat, which indeed he himself on a certain time, hitting it
 under the breast, [for lying in wait,

Having caught it, as it descended from a rock, in a place
 Had struck on the breast, and it fell on its back on the rock.
 It's horns had grown from the head sixteen palms in length,¹
 And these indeed a horn-polishing artist, taking pains, fitted
 together, 110

And having properly polished the whole, put on a golden
 tip. [carefully, inclining it

And this (bow) indeed, after having stretched it, he set down
 Against the earth, and his brave companions held their
 shields before him, [before

Lest the martial sons of the Achæans should start up,
 That the martial Menelaus, the commander of the Achæans,
 was struck. 115

Furthermore he stripped off the cover of his quiver, and
 took out an unshot²

Winged arrow, the cause of grievous³ pains;

αἶψα δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν οἶστρον,
 εἵχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ,
 ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἐκατόμβην,
 οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἄστν Ζελεΐης. 120

ἔλκε δ' ὁμοῦ γλυνφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῖρα βόεια·
 νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασε, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,
 λίγξε βιὸς, νευρὴ δὲ μίγ' ἴαχεν, ὄλτο δ' οἶστρος 125
 ὀξυβελῆς, καθ' ὁμίλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεαίνων.

Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο
 ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀγελείη,
 ἥ τοι πρόσθε στῆσα, βέλος ἐχεπενκὲς ἄμυνεν.
 ἥ δὲ τύσον μὲν ἔεργεν ἀπὸ χροῶς, ὥς ὅτε μήτηρ 130
 παιδὸς ἐέργει μνῖαν, ὅθ' ἠδ' αἰ λέξεται ὕπνῳ.

αὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἴθυνεν, ὅθι ζωστήρος ὄχῃες
 χρύσειοι σύνεχον, καὶ διπλὸς ἦν τετο θώρηξ·
 ἐν δ' ἔπασσε ζωστήρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς οἶστρος·
 διὰ μὲν ἄρ' ζωστήρος ἐλίλατο δαιδαλέοιο, 135

καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαίδαλου ἠρήρειστο,
 μίτρης θ', ἣν ἐφόρει, ἔρυμα χροῶς, ἔρκος ἀκόντων,
 ἥ οἱ πλείστον ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς·
 ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' οἶστρος ἐπέγραψε χροῶ φωτός. 140

αὐτίκα δ' ἔρψεεν αἶμα κελαινεφές ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μῆνν
 Μηονίς, ἥ ἐ Κάειρα, παρήϊον ἔμμεναι ἵππων·
 κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολίεες τέ μιν ἠρήσαντο
 ἵππῃες φορέειν, βασιλῆϊ δὲ κεῖται ἄγαλμα,
 ἀμφότερον, κόσμος θ' ἵππῳ, ἐλατῆρί τε κῦδος· 145
 τοιοῖ τοι, Μενέλαε, μιάνθην αἵματι μηροὶ
 εὐφρέες, κνήμαί τ', ἠδὲ σφυρὰ κάλ' ὑπένερθε.

Ῥίγησεν δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

¹ Literally, *bitter*.

² A notch cut in the extremity of the arrow to fix to the bowstring.

³ An epithet of Minerva.

⁴ Double, from its being there joined to the skirt, which lapped over it a little.

⁵ *είσατο*, the first aorist middle, from *εἰμα* to go.

And immediately he arranged the stinging¹ arrow on the
bowstring,
And vowed to the Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
That he would sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born
lambs, 120

On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia.
Then having taken hold at the same time, both of the
notches² and the ox-hide thong, he drew them;
The bowstring indeed he brought near to his breast, and
the iron point to the bow. [round,

Moreover, when he bent the large bow (so as to be) perfectly
The bow whizzed, and the string twanged loudly, and the
sharp-pointed arrow 125

Bounded off, eager to fly among the crowd. [unmindful
Nor yet, Menelaus, were the blessed immortal gods
Of thee, and first the Plundering goddess,³ daughter of Jove,
Who, having stood before, warded off for thee the deadly
weapon. [when a mother 130

And she kept it off from his flesh, just as much indeed, as
Keeps off a fly from her child, when it lies down in a sweet
sleep.

And moreover she directed it, to where the golden clasps
Of his belt held it together, and the double⁴ corslet met
(the blow);

And the stinging arrow fell upon his well-fitted belt.
So it was driven indeed through the curiously-wrought
belt, 135

And was forced through the very curiously-made corslet,
And the girdle which he wore, a protection of his body, a
defence against javelins, [ward even through that;⁵
Which most protected (his body) for him, but it went for-
And further the arrow grazed the outermost skin of the
hero. [orifice. 140

And immediately the dark-coloured blood flowed from the
And, as when some Mæonian or Carian woman hath stained
Ivory with purple, to be a cheek-ornament of horses;
And it lies in the storeroom, and many charioteers are
desirous

To possess it, but it lies by (to be) a treasure to the king,
In both respects—both an ornament for the horse, and a
glory for the driver; 145

In such a way, Menelaus, were stained with blood thy
well-shaped

Thighs, and legs, and fair ancles beneath. [upon,
And then Agamemnon, king of men, shuddered there-

ὥς εἶδε μέλαν αἷμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.

ρίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος.

150

ὥς δὲ ἶδε νεῖρόν τε καὶ ὄγκους ἐκτὸς ἑόντας,

ἄψορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀγέρθη.

τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον· ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑταῖροι.

Φίλε κασίγνητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι ὄρκι' ἔταμνον,

155

οἷον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρῳασὶ μάχεσθαι.

ὥς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πύτησαν.

οὐ μὲν πῶς ἄλιον πέλει ὄρκιον, αἷμά τε ἄρνῶν,

σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι, καὶ δεξιὰ, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν.

εἵπερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὀλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν,

160

ἔκ τε καὶ ὀψὲ τελεῖ, σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,

σὺν σφῆσι κεφαλῇσι, γυναιξί τε καὶ τεκέεσσιν.

εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τύδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,

ἔσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅταν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρή,

καὶ Πριάμος, καὶ λαὸς εὐμμελίῳ Πριήμοιο·

165

Ζεὺς δέ σφιν Κρονίδης, ὑψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναίων,

αὐτὸς ἐπισσεῖησιν ἐρεμνὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσι,

τῇσδ' ἀπάτης κοτέων· τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα.

ἀλλὰ μοι αἰνὸν ἄχης σέθεν ἔσσεται, ὦ Μενέλαε,

αἶ κε θάνης, καὶ μοῖραν ἀναπλήσης βιότοιο·

170

καὶ κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον Ἄργος ἰκοίμην.

αὐτίκα γὰρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἷης,

καὶ δέ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρῳασὶ λίποιμεν

Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην. σέο δ' ὅστέα πύσει ἄρουρα

κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ, ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,

175

καὶ κέ τις ὧδ' ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερρηγορόντων,

τύμβῳ ἐπιθρώσκων Μενελάου κυθαλίμοιο·

αἶθ' οὕτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει' Ἀγαμέμνων,

ὥς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἤγαγεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ i. e. the string that fastened on the barb of the arrow.

² σπετίσων, this may be used in the common sense of the aorist for, *are going to say*—*they will say*, for such people usually say, &c.

³ μεγαλῶ, i. e. *τοκῶ* omitted.

⁴ Ἄργος was said to have been originally destitute of water, the art of digging

When he saw the black blood flowing down from the orifice.
 And the war-loving Menelaus himself also shuddered. 150
 But, when he saw both the string¹ and the barbed points
 (of the arrow) outside,
 His spirit was collected back in his breast.
 And king Agamemnon, groaning heavily, spake to them,
 Holding Menelaus by the hand; and his companions were
 groaning in unison with him. [are) death to thee, 155
 "Beloved brother, now I have entered into pledges (that
 Having set thee forward alone to fight for the Achæans
 against the Trojans. [the faithful pledges,
 Since the Trojans have wounded thee, and trampled upon
 Yet not by any means is the pledge in vain, and the blood
 of the lambs, [we trusted.
 And the unmixed libations, and the right hands to which
 For although the Olympian has not even at the moment
 accomplished it, 160
 He will both perform it even late, and they will (then) have
 paid the penalty² with heavy (interest,)³
 With their own heads, and wives, and children.
 For thus I well know in my mind and in my soul,
 The day will be, when sacred Ilium at length perishes,
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the ashen-
 handled spear; 165
 And Jove, the son of Saturn, enthroned on high, dwelling
 in the sky,
 Himself shakes his gloomy Ægis against them all,
 Indignant on account of this deceit; these things indeed
 shall not be unaccomplished. [Menelaus,
 But grievous sorrow will be on me on thy account, O
 If thou diest and fillest up the destined term of life; 170
 And (then) most infamous I should go to very thirsty Argos.⁴
 For immediately the Achæans will bethink themselves of
 their native land,
 And we should leave as a prize to Priam and the Trojans
 Argive Helen. And the ground shall rot the bones of thee
 Lying in Troy, with our work not terminated, 175
 And many a one of the arrogant Trojans will thus say,
 Leaping upon the tomb of the glorious Menelaus:
 'I would that Agamemnon may accomplish his wrath
 against all in the same way, [purpose.
 As now also he led hither the army of the Achæans to no

wells being unknown before Danans came from Egypt and introduced it. This epithet therefore refers to the old state of the country. Others interpret it —
¹ much longer for.

καὶ ὃν ἔβη οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν 180

σὺν κεινῇσι νηυσὶ, λιπὼν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον.

ὥς ποτέ τις ἐρέει. τότε μοι χάρις εἰρεΐα χθών.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·

θάρσει, μηδὲ τί πω δειδίσσεται λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

οὐκ ἐν καιρίῳ ὅξυ πάγη βέλους, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν 185

εἰρύσατο ζωστήρ τε παναίολος, ἣδ' ὑπένερθε

ζῶνιάν τε, καὶ μήτηρ, τὴν χαλκῆες κάμον ἄνδρες.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·

αἱ γὰρ ὃν οὕτως εἶμι, φίλος δὲ Μενέλαε.

ἔλκος δ' ἱητὴρ ἐπιμάσσεται, ἣδ' ἐπιθήσει 190

φάρμαχ', εἰ κεν παύσῃσι μελαινώων ὀδυνάων.

Ἦ, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θεῖον κήρυκα, προσηύδα·

Ταλθύβι, ὅττι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον,

φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱὸν ἀμύμονος ἱητῆρος,

ὅφρα ἴδῃ Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν, 195

ὃν τις οἶστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς,

Τρώων ἢ Δυκίων· τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἅμμι δὲ πένθος.

ᾧ εἶφατ'· οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπιθήσεν ἀκούσας·

βῆ δ' ἰέναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων,

παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα. τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν 200

έσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰ στίχες ἀσπιστάων

λαῶν, οἳ αἱ ἔποντα Τρίκης ἐξ ἱπποβότοιο.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Ὀρσ', Ἀσκληπιάδη. καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

ὅφρα ἴδῃς Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, Ἀτρείος υἱὸν, 205

ὃν τις οἶστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς,

Τρώων ἢ Δυκίων· τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἅμμι δὲ πένθος.

ᾧ φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρισε.

βὰν δ' ἰέναι καθ' ὕμλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εἰρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἔκνον, ὅθι ξανθὸς Μενέλαος 210

βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀγγεγάθ', ὅσσοι ἄριστοι,

¹ The skirt of the corselet which reached down to the knees; the girdle was worn under it, next the skin.

² Or, as many as were the best, or, the most distinguished.

And in truth he has gone home to his own native land 180
With empty ships, having left the brave Menelaus."

Thus hereafter many a one will speak. At that time may
the broad earth open her mouth for me." [him:

But the yellow-haired Menelaus encouraging, addressed,
"Be of good cheer, and do not, in any way yet alarm the
army of the Achæans.

The sharp dart was not fixed in a vital (part), but in front 185
Both the variegated belt protected me, and underneath that
Both the skirt¹ and the girdle, which men, workers in brass,
fabricated."

And king Agamemnon, replying, addressed him:

"Would that it were indeed so, O beloved Menelaus.
But a surgeon shall probe the wound, and apply 190
Remedies, such as may relieve you from black pains."

He said, and addressed Talthybius, the divine herald:

"Talthybius, summon here as quickly as possible Machaon,
The man—the son of the irreproachable physician Æscula-
pius, [the Achæans, 195

That he may see the martial Menelaus, the commander of
Whom some one of the Trojans, or the Lycians, well skilled
in archery, [but to us grief."

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory to him indeed,
Thus he spake; and so the herald, having heard, did not
disobey him; [Achæans,

But he proceeded to go through the host of the brass-mailed
Looking round for the hero Machaon. And him he per-
ceived 200

Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of
shield-bearing

Tribes, who followed him from horse-feeding Trica.

And, standing near him, he addressed to him winged words;

"Arise, son of Æsculapius. The ruler Agamemnon
summons thee,

That thou mayest see the martial Menelaus, Atreus's son, 205
Whom some one of the Trojans, or Lycians, well skilled in
archery, [but to us grief."

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory indeed to him,
Thus he spake; and accordingly he excited his soul
within his breast. [army of the Achæans.

And they proceeded to go through the crowd up the wide
But, when accordingly they were at length come where the
yellow-haired Menelaus 210

Had been struck, and around him all the principal men²
had been collected

κυκλός', ὁ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ἰσόθεος φῶς,
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστήρος ἱριηρότας ἔλκεν διστόν.
 τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένοιο, πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὄγκοι.
 λῦσε δέ οἱ ζωστήρα παναίολον, ἣδ' ὑπένερθε
 ζώϊά τε, καὶ μίτρην, τὴν χαλκῶες κάμου ἄνδρες.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδεν ἔλκος, ὃθ' ἔμπεσε τικρὸς διστός,
 αἰεὶ ἐκκρίζας, ἐπ' ὅρ' ἤπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς
 πάσσε, τὰ οἱ ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε Χείρων.

215

Ὅφρα τοὶ ἀμφεπέποντο βοῆν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον,
 τύφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἤλυθον ἀσπιστῶν·
 οἱ δ' αὖτις κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.
 ἔνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,
 οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ', οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι·
 ἀλλὰ μάλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν.

220

225

ἔλποισι μὲν γὰρ ἔασε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν θερῶπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε φυσιδώντας
 Εὐρυμέδων, νῆος Πτολεμαίου Πειραιῖδα·
 τῷ μάλ' ἀπὸ πολλ' ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, ὅππότε κέν μιν
 γυνὴ λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διακοιρανέοντα·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἔων ἐπεπωλείτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
 καὶ ῥ' οὕς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἴδοι Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων,
 τοὺς μάλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·

230

Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ πῶ τι μεθίετε θαίριδος ἀλκῆς.
 οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσσι πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσειτ' ἄρωγός·
 ἀλλ' οἵπερ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσαντα,
 τῶν ἦτοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χροῖα γῦπες ἔδονται·
 ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτ' ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα
 ἄξομεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.

235

Οὐστὶνας αὖ μεθιάντας ἴδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο,
 τοὺς μάλα νεικείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν·
 Ἀργεῖοι ἰόμωροι, ἐλεγχείες, οὐ νυ σέβεσθε;

240

¹ The δε. here shows the concluding clause of the sentence, and is emphatic, as in lib. I, 58.

² ἀγεν for ἡγήσαν. from ἀγω.

³ That is, the Achæans.

⁴ Or, fighting with arrows. Some render the word, doomed to the enemies' missiles,—but εγχεσιμωροι means, 'employed at the spear.'

In a circle, and he, a god-like man, was standing by in the
midst, {joined belt.

Then immediately¹ he extracted the arrow from the closely-
But, while it was being pulled out, the sharp barbs were
bent² back. [it 215

And he loosened for him his variegated belt, and underneath
Both his skirt and girdle, which men, workers in brass,
fabricated. [on him,

But when he saw the wound, where the stinging arrow fell
Having squeezed out the blood, he further skilfully
sprinkled upon it soothing

Applications, which formerly Cheiron, entertaining friendly
feelings for his father, gave him.

Whilst these were busying themselves about Menelaus
brave at the battle-shout, 220

In the mean time the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans
came against them; [selves of battle.

But they³ again put on their arms, and bethought them-
Then you would not have seen the noble Agamemnon
slumbering,

Nor cowering, nor unwilling to fight; [ing battle. 225

But exceedingly bestirring himself for the man-distinguish-
For he left his horses indeed, and his chariot variegated
with brass. [Ptolemaeus,

And these indeed his attendant Eurymedon, the son of
The son of Peirais, held snoring apart; [weariness

Him he very much enjoined to hold them near, whenever
Seized him in his limbs while going along regulating num-
bers: 230

But he being on foot went about the ranks of men;

And then, whomsoever indeed of the Danaï having fleet
horses he saw bestirring themselves,

These, standing by, he greatly encouraged in (these) words:

"Argives, do not yet remit any thing of your impetuous
ardour;

For father Jove will not be a defender of lies; 235

But those who first committed an injury contrary to the
pledges, [soft flesh,

Of these doubtless themselves the vultures shall devour the

And we moreover shall carry both their wives and infant

Children in our ships, after we have taken the city."

Whomsoever, on the contrary, he saw relaxing from
hateful war, 240

These he strongly rebuked with angry words.

"Argives, men whose skill is in missiles,⁴ bye-words, are
ye not then ashamed of your cowardice?"

τίφθ' αὐτως ἔστητε τεθηπότες, ἥτε νεβροί,
αἶτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔκαμον, πολέος πεδίσιον θέουσai,
ἔστᾱσ', οὐδ' ἄρα τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκή· 245
ὥς ἡμεῖς ἔστητε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.

ἦ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἔνθα τε νῆες
εἰρύατ' εὐπρυμνοὶ, πολιῆς ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης,
ὄφρα ἴδῃτ' αἶ κ' ὕμιν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων·
Ὡς ὅγε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλείτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν. 250

ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι, κιὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν,
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἰδομενῆα δαΐφρονα θωρήσσοντο·
Ἰδομενεὺς μὲν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, σὺν εἴκελος ἀλκήν,
Μηριόνης δ' ἄρα οἱ πυμάτας ὤτρυνε φάλαγγας.
τοῖς δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, 255
αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆα προσηύδα μελιχίοισιν·

Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μὲν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυνώλων,
ἦ μὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ, ἦδ' ἀλλοίῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,
ἦδ' ἐν δαΐθ', ὅτε πέρ τε γεροῖσιον αἶθοπα αἶνον
Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται. 260
εἵπερ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
δαιτρὸν πίνωσι, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ
ἔστηχ', ὥσπερ ἐμοί, πῖεῖν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.
ἀλλ' ὄρσεν πόλεμόνδ', οἷος πάρος εὐχεσθαι εἶναι.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Ἰδομενεὺς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ἤυδα 265
Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι ἐγὼν ἐρίηρος ἑταῖρος
ἔσσομαι ὥς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα·
ἀλλ' ἄλλους ὤτρυνε καρηκομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
ὄφρα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ'· ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὄρκι' ἔχευαν
Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ' αὖ θάνατος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσσω 270
ἔσσειτ', ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο.

Ὡς ἔφατ'· Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παρῶχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ,
ἦλθε δ' ἐπ' Αἰάντεσσι, κιὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν.

* The guest who was held in highest honour, was thus distinguished. He had no sooner drunk, than the attendant filled his cup again to the brim, while others were served less liberally and only in proportion to the place they held in the estimation of the public.

Why stand ye thus aghast, like fawns?
 Which, when running across a large plain, they have
 accordingly become fatigued,
 Stand still, nor moreover does any vigour arise in their
 breasts; 245

So ye stand aghast, and do not fight. [handsome-pooped
 Do ye wait for the Trojans to come near, and to where the
 Ships have been drawn up on the shore of the hoary sea;
 That ye may see whether the son of Saturn holds his hand
 over you?" [the men. 250

Thus regulating them, he was going about the ranks of
 And he came to the Cretans, going through the dense mass
 of warriors, [meneus,

And they were arming themselves around the warlike Ido-
 Idomeneus indeed (was) among the foremost fighters, like
 to a boar in strength,

And Meriones also was urging on the hindmost phalanxes
 for him, [255

And seeing these, Agamemnon king of men was delighted,
 And immediately he addressed Idomeneus in conciliating
 terms : [Danai,

"Idomeneus, I indeed honour thee above the swift-steeded
 As well in battle, as also in employment of other kind,
 And at the banquet, whenever the chiefs of the Argives
 mix [honour.) 260

In the bowl the dark-coloured wine, to old men (in
 For, although the other long haired Achæans indeed

Drink an assigned portion, yet thy goblet stands always
 Full—as (mine does) for me—to drink, whenever thy in-
 clination prompts thee¹ [to have been."

But rouse thyself to battle, such as before now thou boastest

But to him, on the other hand, Idomeneus, leader of the
 Cretans, spake face to face : 265

"Son of Atreus, by all means indeed I will be to thee a
 closely attached [mise (to be),

Companion, as at the first I undertook and pledged my pro-
 But urge on the other long-haired Achæans,

That we may engage very speedily; since the Trojans cer-
 tainly have overset [be death and sorrows 270

The pledges; but to them, on the other hand, there shall
 Hereafter, since they first committed injury contrary to the
 pledges." [at heart,

Thus he spake: and the son of Atreus passed on, joyous
 And he came to the Ajaxes, going through the dense mass
 of men.

- τῷ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἄμα δὲ νέφος εἶπετο πεζῶν.
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδε νέφος αἰπόλος ἀνὴρ, 275
 ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς*
 τῷ δέ τ', ἀνευθεν εὖντι, μελάντερον, ἥ ὕτε πίσσα.
 φαίνεται Ἴον κατὰ πόντον, ἄγει δέ τε λαιλαπα πολλήν*
 ῥίγησέν τε ἰδὼν, ὑπὸ τε σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα*
 τοῖαι ἄμ' Αἰάντεσσι Διοτρεφῶν αἰζηῶν 280
 δῆϊον ἐς πόλεμον πυκινὰ κίνυντο φίλαγγες
 κυάνεαι, σάκεσί τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι.
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν γήθησεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα*
 Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων, 285
 σφῶϊ μὲν, οὐ γὰρ ἔοικ', ὀτρυνέμεν οὔτε κελεύω*
 αὐτῷ γὰρ μάλα λαὸν ἀνώγετον ἴφι μάχεσθαι.
 αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναίη, καὶ Ἀπολλων,
 τοῖος πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γένοιο.
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος, 290
 χερσὶν ὤφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε, περβομένη τε.
 * Ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους*
 εὐθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτετμε, λιγὺν Πυλίων ἀγορητὴν,
 οὓς ἐτάρους στέλλοντα, καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
 ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντά τ', Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμιόν τε, 295
 Λῆμανά τε κρείοντα, Βιάντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
 ἱππῆας μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφι,
 πεζοὺς δ' ἐξόπιθεν στήσε πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς,
 ἔρκος ἔμεν πολέμοιο* κακοὺς δ' ἐς μέσσον ἔλασσειν,
 ὄφρα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλων τις ἀναγκαίῃ πολεμίζοι. 300
 ἱππεῦσι μὲν πρῶτ' ἐπετέλλετο* τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
 σφοδρὺς ἵππους ἐχέμεν, μηδὲ κλονέσθαι ὁμίλῳ,
 μηδέ τις, ἵπποσύνῃ τε καὶ ἡνορέῃφι πεποιθώς,
 οἷος πρόσθ' ἄλλων μεμάτω Τρῶεσσι μάχεσθαι,
 μηδ' ἀναχωρεῖτω* ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσσεσθε. 305
 ὃς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ὧν ὀχέων ἕτερ' ἄρμαθ' ἵκηται,

* In that case.

But they two were arming themselves, and along with them followed a cloud of foot soldiers.

And just as when a man that is a goatherd sees from a rising ground a cloud, 275

Coming over the sea before a blast of the south-west wind; And to him, being at a distance, it appears of unusual blackness, [great hurricane;

Like pitch, as it advances over the sea, and it brings on a And seeing it, he shudders, and drives his flocks under a cave; Such—along with the Ajaxes—dense phalanxes 280

Of Jove-reared youths were moving to destructive war, Dark-coloured, bristling with both shields and spears.

And seeing these indeed, king Agamemnon was delighted, And having called to them, addressed winged words to them

“Ajaxes, leaders of the brass-mailed Argives, 285 You two indeed—for it is not becoming—I do not at all exhort to excite (your troops); [with vigour.

For you yourselves do thoroughly urge your people to fight I would, —father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo—

That such a spirit were produced in all hearts!

Then¹ would the city of king Priam quickly sink down, 290 Both captured and sacked beneath our hands.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went on to the others;

Where he found Nestor, the musical orator of the Pylians, Putting in readiness his companions, and urging them on to fight. [Chromius, 295

Such as both² the mighty Pelagon, and Alastor, and And Hæmon the ruler, and Bias, shepherd of tribes [chariots, The charioteers indeed he placed first with their horses and But the foot soldiers, both numerous and valiant, behind, To be the bulwark of the battle; but the cowards he drove into the middle, [compulsion. 300

That, even though unwilling, any one might fight from To the charioteers indeed he first gave orders; for he commanded them [among the crowd.

To restrain their horses, and not to be carried tumultuously Neither, (said he), let any one, relying both on his skill in charioteering and on his manly spirit,

Seek to fight alone before the rest, with the Trojans,

Nor let (any one) retreat; for (then) ye will be the more easily conquered. 305

And whatever man has gone from his own vehicle to another chariot,

¹ Literally, *those about, &c*

ἔγχει ὀρεξάσθω· ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερον οὕτως.
ὧδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλιας καὶ τείχε' ἐπόρθουν,
τόνδε νόον καὶ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.

Ὡς ὁ γέρων ὦτρυνε, πάλαι πολέμων εὖ εἰδώς· 310
καὶ τὸν μὲν γήθησεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

ὦ γέρον, εἴθ', ὥς θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν,
ὥς τοι γοῖναθ' ἔποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἔμπεδος εἴη.
ἀλλὰ σε γῆρας τείρει ὁμοῖον. ὥς ὄφελέν τις 315
ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχειν, σὺ δὲ κουροτέροισι μετεῖναι.

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·
Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι ἐγὼν ἐθέλωμι καὶ αὐτὸς
ὥς ἔμεν, ὥς ὅτε δῖον Ἑρευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.
ἀλλ' οὕπως ἅμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν. 320
εἰ τότε κοῦρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ἱκάνει.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἱππεῦσι μετέσσομαι, ἥδὲ κελεύσω
βουλῇ καὶ μίθοισι· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων.
αἰχμᾶς δ' αἰχμάσσοισι νεώτεροι, σῆπερ ἐμεῖο
ὀπλότεροι γεγάασι, πεποίθασί τε βίηφιν. 325

Ὡς ἔφατ'· Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ πυρῶχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ.
εἶρ' υἱὸν Πετεῶο, Μενεσθῆα πλήξιππον,
ἔσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι μῆστωρες αὐτῆς·
αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίον ἐστήκει πολίμητις Ὀδυσσεὺς,
παρ δὲ, Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες οὐκ ἀλαπαδναῖ, 330
ἔστασαν· οὐ γὰρ πῶ σφιν ἀκούετο λαὸς αὐτῆς,
ἀλλὰ νέον συνορινόμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων θ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ μένοντες
ἔστασαν, ὁππότε πύργος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
Τρώων ὀρμήσειε, καὶ ἄρξειαν πολέμοιο. 335

¹ That is —whoever loses his own chariot and goes to another, let him fight rather than drive. Others render it —whoever attacks another chariot,—viz. of the enemy—let him fight from the chariot with the spear rather than descend to fight on foot. There are other interpretations, but less probable than these.

² ομηιον. A word always used in a bad sense, of some evil or calamity.

³ Here Nestor only mentions the name of Ereuthalion, knowing the present to be an improper time for story-telling, in the seventh book he relates his

Let him stretch¹ forward with his spear; since in this manner it is much better.

Thus also the ancients sacked cities and fortresses, Keeping this purpose and resolution in their breasts."

Thus the old man urged them on, long since well skilled in battles; 310

And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon was delighted at having seen, [words:

And having addressed him, spake to him these winged

"O old man, would that, as is thy soul in thy breast,

So thy knees followed, and that thou hadst firm strength!

But old age, equally² grievous (to all,) exhausts thee; would that some 315

Other of the men had it, and that thou wert among the younger men."

And to him Nestor, the Gerenian knight, then replied:

"Son of Atreus, I indeed should be very willing myself also To be just so, as when I slew the noble Ereuthalion.³

But not in any case are the gods wont to give all things to men at once. 320

If at that time I was a youth, now, on the other hand, old age is come to me. [them

But, even so, I will be among the charioteers, and will direct By my counsel and words; for this is the privilege of old men. [born

But the spears younger men shall handle, who have been Junior to me, and confide in their strength." 325

Thus he spake; and the son of Atreus passed along joyous at heart.

He found the son of Peteüs, the horse-driver Menestheus, Standing; and around him (were) Athenians skilled in battle;

But he, the very clever Ulysses, was standing near,

But by him the ranks of the Cephalonians, not easily conquered, stood 330

Round about; for their people had not yet heard the battle-cry, [taming Trojans,

But, (only) lately roused, the phalanxes both of the horse- And Achæans were being set in motion; and these stood

Waiting, until another column of the Achæans, having advanced, [the battles.⁴ 335

Should make a charge against the Trojans, and commence

fight and victory at length. This passage may serve to refute those who charge Nestor with indiscriminate loquacity.

¹ *τρομαρ*. The genitive depends on *κατα* omitted, as is often the case after such verbs as *ορμαρ*, *ακραρ*, &c.

τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν νείκεσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφῆας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

ᾠ υἱὲ Πετεῶο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι δόλοισι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
τίπτε καταπτώσσουντες ἀφέστατε, μίμνετε δ' ἄλλους; 340
σφῶϊν μὲν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρῶτοισιν ἐόντας
ἐστάμεν, ἡδὲ μάχης καυστειρῆς ἀντιβολῆσαι.
πρῶτῳ γὰρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκουάζεσθον ἐμεῖο,
ὅπποτε δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζοιμεν Ἀχαιοί·
ἔνθα φίλ', ὀπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι, ἡδὲ κύπελλα 345
οἴνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὅφρ' ἐθέλητον.
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὀρόωτε, καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶν
ὑμείων προπάροιθε μαχοίατο νηλεῖ χαλκῷ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
'Ατρεΐδῃ, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων; 350
πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθιέμεν; ὅπποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρῳσὶν ἔφ' ἵπποδάμοισιν ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἄρῃα,
ὄψῃαι, ἦν ἐθέλησθα, καὶ αἶ κεν τοὶ τὰ μεμήλη,
Τηλεμάχοιο φίλον πατέρα προμάχοισι μιγέντα
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων· σὺ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεμῶλια βάζεις. 355.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδῆσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὥς γνῶ χωομένοιο· πάλιν δ' ὄγε λάζετο μῦθον·

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδῃ, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
οὔτε σε νεικεῖω περιώσιον, οὔτε κελεύω.
οἶδα γὰρ, ὥς τοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν 360
ἥπια δῆνεα οἶδε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέεις, ἅτ' ἐγὼ περ.
ἀλλ' ἴθι, ταῦτα δ' ὀπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἴ τι κακὸν νῦν
εἴρηται· τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμῶνια θεῖεν.

Ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λῖπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους·
εὔρε δὲ Τυδέος υἱὸν ὑπέρθυμον Διομήδεα, 365
ἐσταότ' ἐν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι.
πὰρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανῆϊος υἱός.
καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

¹ εὐρτας, agreeing with σφῆας omitted. Literally, it behoves you that you should stand.

And them Agamemnon, king of men, having seen them,
reproached,

And, addressing them, spake to them (these) winged words:

"O son of Peteüs, a Jove-nourished king,

And thou, well versed in mischievous tricks, of crafty mind,
Why do ye two stand aloof cowering, and wait for others? 340
You two indeed it behoves, remaining¹ amongst the foremost,
To stand, and take part in the glowing fight.

For ye two are also the first invited to my banquet,
Whenever we Achæans prepare a banquet for the chiefs. [345
There (it is) pleasant² to eat slices of roasted flesh, and drink
Goblets of honey-sweet-wine, as long as ye choose.

But now ye would look on with pleasure, even if ten
columns of Achæans

Were fighting before you with the merciless brass."

But him then the very clever Ulysses, looking with a
menacing air, addressed: [thy hedge of teeth? 350

"Son of Atreus, what sort of saying has escaped thee from
How indeed sayest thou that we are relaxing from the
battle? Whenever we Achæans

Stir up the fierce conflict against the horse-taming Trojans,
Thou shalt behold, if thou wilt, and if these matters be
objects of care to thee, [foremost fighters

The beloved father of Telemachus mingled with the
Of the horse-taming Trojans, but these are empty words
that thou utterest." 355

But him the ruler Agamemnon addressed, smiling on him,
When he perceived him to be enraged.—and he turned his
speech the opposite way ³—

"High-born son of Laertes, most ingenious Ulysses,
I do not very much either rebuke, or exhort thee.

For I know that thy soul, within thy breast, 360
Conceives kind intentions; for thou hast the same feelings
that I have. [any thing faulty has now

But come on, and these things we will adjust hereafter, if
Been spoken, but may the gods render all these things vain."

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went
on to others; [365

And he found the son of Tydeus, the high-spirited Diomedes,
Standing among both his horses and well-fastened chariots,
And beside him was standing Sthenelus, the son of Capaneus.
And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon having seen, re-
proached,

² φιλ., the neuter plural used adverbially

³ viz. to what he had said before.

καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

ᾠ μοι, Τυδέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος ἵπποδάμοιο, 370

τί πτώσσεις, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας ;

οὐ μὲν Τυδέϊ γ' ὧδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν ἦεν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἐτάρων δηϊοισι μάχεσθαι.

ὥς φάσαν, οἳ μιν ἴδοντο πονεύμενον. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε
ἦντησ', οὐδὲ ἴδον· περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι. 375

ἦτοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκήνας
ξείνος, ἅμ' ἀντιθέῳ Πολυνείκεϊ, λαὸν ἀγείρων.
οἳ ῥα τότε στρατόωνθ' ἱερὰ πρὸς τείχεα Θῆβης,
καί ῥα μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειτούς ἐπικούρους.

οἱ δ' ἔθελον δόμεναι, καὶ ἐπήνεον, ὥς ἐκέλευον· 380

ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε, παραΐσια σήματα φαίνων.
οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ᾤχοντ', ἠδὲ πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο,
'Ασωπόνδ' ἴκοντο βαθύσχοινον, λεχεποῖην.

ἔνθ' αὐτ' ἀγγελίην ἔπι Τυδῇ στεῖλαν Ἀχαιοί.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, πολέας τε κιχήσατο Καδμείωνας 385
δαινυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βίης Ἑτεοκλείης.

ἔνθ' οὐδὲ, ξείνός περ ἐὼν, ἱππηλάτα Τυδεὺς
τάρβει, μούνος ἐὼν πολέσι μετὰ Καδμείοισιν·
ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνίκα
ρήϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐπὶ ῥόθοσ ἦεν Ἀθήνη. 390

οἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι Κάδμειοι, κέντορες ἵππων,
ἄψ οἱ ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν λόχον εἶσαν ἄγοντες,
κούρους πεντήκοντα· δύω δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν,
Μαίων Αἰμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοισιν,
υἱὸς τ' Αὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Λυκοφόντης. 395

Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφῆκε·
πάντας ἔπεφν', ἓνα δ' οἶον ἱεὶ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι·
Μαίον' ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
τοῖος ἔην Τυδεὺς Αἰτώλιος· ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν
γείνατο εἷο χέρεια μάχῃ, ἀγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμείνω. 400

¹ Literally, bridges.

² Literally, without war.

³ ἐπι. Placed here after the substantive which depends on it.

And, addressing him, spake to him (these) winged words;
 "Ah me" son of the warlike horse-taming Tydeus 370
 Why dost thou cower, and why dost thou gaze about upon
 the vacant spaces¹ of the battle? [cower,
 Not indeed to Tydeus, at all events, was it agreeable thus to
 But to fight with his enemies far before his comrades.
 Thus they said, who saw him toiling: for I indeed did not
 Meet, or see him: but they say that he surpassed others. 375
 For indeed of a truth he, entered Mycenæ without warlike
 array,² [force.
 As a guest, along with the godlike Polynices, collecting a
 These in fact were then making an expedition towards the
 sacred walls of Thebes,
 And accordingly earnestly intreated (the people) to give
 them illustrious auxiliaries.
 And they were willing to give them, and assented, as they
 urged them; 380
 But Jupiter dissuaded them, displaying mauspicious omens;
 But these, when thus they were gone, and were become
 advanced on their way, [grass.
 Came to the Asopus, thickly set with reeds, having beds of
 Then again the Achæans dispatched Tydeus on³ a message.
 And he went, and found many Cadmæans 385
 Feasting in the house of the strong Eteocles. [Tydeus
 Then not even, though he was a stranger, was the horseman
 Terrified, being alone among many Cadmæans;
 But he challenged them to engage in matches with him,
 and conquered in all (the contests)
 Easily; such an auxiliary was Minerva to him. 390
 But they, the Cadmæans, spurrers of horses, having become
 incensed, [him, as he was returning back,
 Leading a strong body of ambuscade, posted them against
 Fifty young men, and there were two leaders,
 Mæon, the son of Æmon, like to the immortals,
 And the son of Autophonus, Lycophontes strong in war. 395
 Tydeus indeed upon these also let fall an ignominious fate.
 He slew them all, and one only he sent to return home;
 Mæon in fact he sent on, obeying the portents of the gods.⁴
 Such was Tydeus the Ætolian; but this, his son
 He has begotten inferior to himself in battle, but superior
 also to him in haranguing." 400

* When he was on the point of saying Mæon also, Minerva whispered in his ear that his spear was broken. Mæon is by some supposed to have been a herald, as well as commander, and to have been spared for that reason. The herald's was a sacred office, inasmuch that the prohibition to harm them became proverbial.

Ὡς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
αἰδεσθεὶς βασιλῆος ἐνιπὴν αἰδοίοιο.

Τὸν δ' υἱὸς Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμοιο·
Ἄτρεϊδῃ, μὴ ψεῖδε', ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν.
ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνανες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι. 405
ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ἔδος εἴλομεν ἐπταπύλοιο,
παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τείχος Ἄρειον,
πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἄρωγῇ·
κεῖνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὄλοντο.
τῷ μὴ μοι πατέρας κοθ' ὁμοίῃ ἔνθεο τιμῇ. 410

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
τέττα, σιωπῇ ἦσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπειθεο μύθῳ.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ἠτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.
τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ κῆδος ἅμ' ἔψεται, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ 415
Τρῶας δηρώσωσιν, ἔλωσιν τε Ἴλιον ἱρὴν·
τούτῳ δ' αὖ μέγα πένθος, Ἀχαιῶν δηρωθέντων.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δῆ, καὶ νῶϊ μεδώμεθα θοίριδος ἀλκῆς.

Ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε·
δεινὸν δ' ἐβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι νῆακος 420
ἄρτυμένον· ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν.

Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχεῖ κῆμα θιλάσσης
ὄρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος·
πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας 425
κυρτὸν ἐὼν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἄλός ἄχνην·
ὥς τότε ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κινυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε· κέλευε δα οἷσιν ἕκαστος
ἡγεμόνων· οἳ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, (οὐδέ κε φάϊς
τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδῆν,) 430
σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας. ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι

¹ ἀγαγοντε is in the dual number showing that two are referred to, viz. Diomedes and himself.

² κείνοι. Tydorus died in great pain from a wound, Capaneus was blasted by a thunderbolt for defying Jupiter.

Thus he spake; but him the brave Diomedes did not
address at all,

Paying respect to the reprimand of the august king.

But the son of the renowned Capaneus answered him:

"Son of Atreus, do not lie, understanding how to speak
accurately.

We certainly boast of being far superior to our fathers. 405

We also captured the seat of the seven-gated Thebes,

(We two)¹ conducting a smaller force beneath the wall of
Mars, [Jove;

Relying on the portents of the gods, and the protection of

But they perished by their own foolish rashness.²

Wherefore do not ever place our fathers in equal honour
with me." 410

And him thereupon the mighty Diomedes, looking sternly,
addressed:

"My friend, sit in silence, and obey my word,

For I do not blame Agamemnon, shepherd of forces,

When exciting the well greaved Achæans to fight.

For to him indeed will glory at once be attached, if the
Achæans 415

Destroy the Trojans, and capture sacred Ilium;

And to him, on the other hand, (will be) great sorrow
should the Achæans be destroyed.

But come now, and let us two attend to the impetuous fight."

He spake indeed, and leaped with his arms from the
chariot to the ground; [the king, 420

And the brazen armour rattled terribly upon the breast of

As he moved hastily; fear would have crept over even a
firm-hearted person.

And as, when a wave of the sea is urged in close succession
Against the loud-resounding beach, the south-west wind

having agitated it beneath, [wards,

At first indeed it is raised to a head in the deep, but after-

Breaking upon the shore, it roars loudly, and round the
projections 425

Is heaped up, being bent aside, and it spits from it the
spray of the sea; [close succession

So at that time the phalanxes of the Danaï were moving in

Unceasingly to battle. And each of the leaders gave orders

To his own (troops); but the rest went in silence, (and you
would not say

That so great a force was following, having a voice within
their breasts,) 430

Reverencing their commanders in silence. And upon all

τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.
 Τρῶες δ', ὥστ' ὅϊες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
 μυρίαὶ ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν,
 ἀζηχὲς μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσαι ὅπα ἀρνῶν· 435

ὥς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὁρῶρει.
 οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος, οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς,
 ἀλλὰ γλῶσσα μέμκτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.
 ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 Δεῖμός τ', ἠδὲ Φόβος, καὶ Ἔρις ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα, 440
 Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνιοιο κασιγνήτη, ἐτάρη τε,
 ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.

ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσσω,
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν. 445

Οἱ δ', ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐς χώρον ἓνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
 σύν ῥ' ἔβαλον ῥινούς, σύν δ' ἔγχεα, καὶ μέν' ἀνδρῶν
 χαλκεοθωρήκων. ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
 ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὁρῶρει.
 ἐνθάδ' ἄμ' οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ εὐχολὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν, 450
 ὀλλύντων τε, καὶ ὀλλυμένων· ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρρόι ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες,
 ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὀβριμον ὕδωρ
 κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοίλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης,
 τῶν δέ τε τηλόσε δούπον ἐν οὔρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν. 455
 ὥς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἰαχὴ τε φόβος τε.

Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστὴν
 ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέπωλον,
 τὸν ῥ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασεῖς·
 ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω 460
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν·
 ἥριπε δ', ὥς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ.
 τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφήνωρ
 Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·
 ἔλκε δ' ὑπ' ἐκ βελέων λελημένος, ὄφρα τάχιστα 460

Arms of varied hue were glittering, clad in which they
marched in regular rank. [great possessions

But the Trojans,—as sheep in the court-yard of a man of
Stand innumerable, yielding white milk,

Incessantly bleating, hearing the voice of their lambs;—435

So the tumultuous shouting of the Trojans arose throughout
the wide army.

For the cry of all was not similar, neither the speech one;
But the language was mingled, and the men were convoked

from various places. [Minerva,¹

And these indeed Mars urged on, but those the blue-eyed

And Terror (urged them), and Rout, and Strife insatiably
raging, 440

The sister and companion of man-slaying Mars, [wards

Who also raises her head, small indeed at first, but after-

Fixes her head in heaven, and treads upon the earth.

Who at that time also cast in the midst upon them conten-
tion, grievous alike (to all), [the men. 445

Advancing through the crowd, increasing the groaning of

And they, when they now accordingly having met
reached one place,

Cast together shields and spears, and the strength of men

Clad in brazen corslets And their bossed shields

Were brought near each other, and a great din arose. [men, 450

There was there at once both the wailing and the exultation of

The destroying, and those that were being destroyed; and

the earth was flowing with blood. [mountains,

And as when (two) wintry streams, flowing down from the

Cast together into a common basin a mighty mass of water

From great springs, within a hollow ravine,

And the shepherd hears the murmur of them to a distance

on the mountains; 455

So was both the shouting and terror of these mingled together.

And first, Antilochus slew an helmeted hero of the Trojans,

Brave among the foremost fighters, Echepolus, son of

Thalysias, [set with horse-hair;

Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of his helmet thickly

And he fixed (his spear) in his forehead, and moreover the

brazen point 460

Penetrated within the bone; and darkness enveloped him

in his eyes.

And he fell in the mighty conflict, as when a tower (falls).

And him, having fallen, the prince Elephenor seized by the

feet, [Abantes;

The son of Chalcodon, the commander of the high-spirited

And was withdrawing him from out of the reach of the

darts with eager desire, that he might very speedily 465

¹ These the Trojans; those the Græcians. Terror, &c. urged them both.

τεύχεα συλήσειε· μίνυνθα δέ οἱ γένεθ' ὀρμή.
 νεκρὸν γὰρ ἐρύοντα ἰδὼν μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ,
 πλευρὰ, τὰ οἱ κύψαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφαάνθη,
 οὔτησε ξυστῶ χαλκήρεϊ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
 ὥς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός. ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 470
 ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. οἱ δὲ, λύκοι ὥς,
 ἀλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν.
 ἔνθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 ἡΐθεον θαλερὸν, Σιμοείσιον· ὃν ποτε μήτηρ
 Ἰδῆθεν κατιοῦσα, παρ' ὄχθησι Σιμόεντος 475
 γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ῥα τοκεῦσιν ἅμ' ἔσπετο, μῆλα ἰδέσθαι·
 τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐ δὲ τοκεῦσι
 θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰὼν
 ἔπλεθ', ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
 πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἰόντα βάλε στῆθος, παρὰ μαζὸν 480
 δεξιόν· ἀντικρὺ δὲ δι' ὤμου χάλκεον ἔγχος
 ἦλθεν, ὃ δ' ἐν κονίησι χαμαὶ πέσεν, αἰγειρος ὥς,
 ἧ ῥά τ' ἐν εἰαμενῇ ἔλεος μεγάλοιο πεφύκει,
 λείη, ἀτὰρ τέ οἱ ὄζοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι·
 τὴν μὲν θ' ἄρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ αἰθῶνι σιδήρῳ 485
 ἐξέταμ', ὄφρα ἵτυν κάμψῃ περικαλλεῖ δίφρῳ,
 ἧ μὲν τ' ἀζομένη κείται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας·
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάριξεν
 Αἴας Διογενῆς· τοῦ δ' Ἀντιφος αἰολοθώρηξ
 Πριαμίδης καθ' ὅμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὀξείῃ δουρί. 490
 τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ'· ὃ δὲ Λεῦκον, Ὀδυσσέος ἐσθλὸν ἐταῖρον,
 βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἐτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα·
 ἥριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
 τοῦ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἰθοπι χαλκῷ, 495
 στῆ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,

¹ Literally, work.

² *θρεπτρα*, the provision of children for their parents in return for their own maintenance, called *τροφεία*, and by the poets *θρεπτρα*, or *θρεπτήρια*.

³ *αιολοθώρης*, like *κορυθαίολος*, lib. 2, 816. Some render the word here of *variegated corslet*.

Despoil him of his arms; but the attempt was made by him
 for a short time. [dead body,
 For the high-spirited Agenor, having seen him dragging the
 Wounded him with his brass-compacted polished spear in
 the side, which was exposed to view
 From his shield as he stooped, and relaxed his limbs.
 Thus him indeed his soul left. But over him was caused 470
 An arduous engagement¹ of the Trojans and Achæans. And
 they, like wolves,
 Rushed upon one another, and man overthrew man.
 Then the Telamonian Ajax struck the son of Anthemion,
 The blooming youth, Simoisius; whom on a time his mother,
 Descending from Ida, bore beside the banks 475
 Of the Simois, when in fact she was accompanying her
 parents to see their flocks; [rendered
 On this account they called him Simoisius, but he never
 To his beloved parents² the return for their care of him, but
 his life was [spirited Ajax.
 Of short duration, being slain beneath the spear of the high-
 For he struck him the first, as he advanced, on the breast
 near the right 480
 Pap; and the brazen spear went quite through
 His shoulder, but he fell in the dust on the ground, as a
 poplar tree, [of an extensive marsh,
 And one which has grown moreover in the verdant region
 Smooth, yet boughs also have grown upon the very top of it:
 And it indeed a chariot-bulder hath cut down with his
 glittering 485
 Steel, that he may bend it, the fellow (of a wheel) for a very
 beautiful chariot,
 And it indeed lies drying beside the banks of the river;
 Such, I say, did the nobly-born Ajax deprive of life Simoisius,
 The son of Anthemion, and at him Antiphus, of rapidly-
 moving corslet,³ [crowd. 490
 The son of Priam, hurled with his sharp spear, through the
 Him indeed it missed: but he struck Leucus, the faithful
 companion
 Of Ulysses, in the groin, as he was dragging the corpse in
 another direction,
 And he fell upon him, and the corpse fell from his hand.
 And Ulysses was greatly exasperated in his soul on account
 of his being slain; [shining brass, 495
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed in darkly-
 And, having gone very near, he stood (there), and he
 hurled with his shining spear

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο,
 ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος· ὁ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἤκεν.
 ἀλλ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο νόθον βάλε Δημοκύωντα,
 ὃς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἦλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὠκειάων. 500

τόν ῥ' Ὀδυσσεύς, ἐτάροιο χολωσάμενος, βάλε δουρὶ
 κόρησιν· ἢ δ' ἐτέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε·
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
 χώρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι, καὶ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ. 505
 Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἴαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς,
 ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺν προτέρω. νεμέσησε δ' Ἀπόλλων,
 Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρῶεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' αἴσας·

Ὅρνυσθ', ἱππόδαμοι Τρῶες, μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμης
 Ἀργείοις· ἐπεὶ οὐ σφί λίθος χρῶς, οὐδὲ σίδηρος, 510
 χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμσίσχροα, βαλλομένοισιν.
 οὐ μὰν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος παῖς ἡϊκόμοιο,
 μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ χόλον θυμαλγέα πείσσει.

Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πτόλιος θεινὸς θεός· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
 ὤρσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, κυδίστη Τριτογένεια, 515
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμίλον, ὅθι μεθιόντας ἴδοιτο.

Ἐνθ' Ἀμαρυγκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρα πέδῃσε·
 χερμαδίῳ γὰρ βλήτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκρίοντι,
 κνήμην δεξιτερὴν· βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἀγὺς ἀνδρῶν,
 Πείρως Ἰμβρασιδῆς, ὃς ἄρ' Αἰνύθεν εἰληλοίθει· 520

ἀμφοτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστέα λαῶας ἀναιδῆς
 ἄχρις ἀπηλοίησεν· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
 κάππεσεν, ἄμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἐτάροισι πετάσσας,
 θυμὸν ἀποπνεύων· ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμεν, ὃς ῥ' ἔβαλέν μιν,
 Πείρως· οὐτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλόν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι 525
 χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.

Τὸν δὲ Θόας Αἰτωλὸς ἐπεσσύμενος βάλε δουρὶ
 στέρνον, ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, πάγῃ δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός·

¹ i. e. from taking care of Priam's mares there.

² i. e. one thrown by hand, not from a machine.

Having looked carefully around him; and the Trojans retired before him,

When the hero hurled it; but he sent not the weapon in vain;
But struck Democoon, a bastard son of Priam, [mares.¹ 500
Who came to him from Abydos, from among the swift
Him, I say, Ulysses, having been enraged on account of his
companion, struck with his spear

On the temple; but it, the brazen point, passed through
The other temple; and darkness enveloped him in his eyes.
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. [gave ground; 505

But both the foremost-fighters and the illustrious Hector
And the Argives loudly shouted, and dragged off the corpses,
And they rushed straight on much more forward. But
Apollo was indignant [he excited the Trojans:

Looking down from the Citadel of Troy, and, shouting out,
"Rouse yourselves, horse-taming Trojans, nor yield in
fight

To the Argives; since their flesh is not stone nor iron, 510
To hold out against the flesh-cutting brass, when struck.

Nor indeed does Achilles either, the son of the fair-haired
Thetis, [ships."

Fight, but broods over his soul-distressing anger in the
Thus the awful God spake from the city; but the Achæans
The daughter of Jove, the most glorious Triton-born, stirred
up, 515

Going through the host,—wherever she saw them relaxing.

Then fate shackled Diore's son of Amarynceus;
For he was struck by a rugged hand²-stone near the ancle,
On the right leg; and the leader of the Thracian men
struck him, [Ænus; 520

Pirus, son of Imbrasmus, who moreover had come from
And the monstrous stone entirely bruised to pieces both
the tendons

And bones: and he fell down flat on his back [companions
In the dust, having stretched out both hands to his beloved
Breathing out his spirit. but the other ran upon him, who
in fact had struck him, [and then all 525

Pirus: and he wounded him with his spear near the navel;
His bowels were poured out on the ground; and darkness
enveloped him in his eyes.

But Thoas, the Ætolian, rushing on, struck the other³
with his spear [his lungs;
On the breast, above the paps, and the brass was fixed in

¹ i. e. Pirus.

ἀγχίμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο· ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὄξυ, 530

τῷ ὄγε γαστέρα τύψε μέσσην, ἐκ δ' αἶνυτο θυμόν.
τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἐταῖροι
Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
οἳ ἔ μέγαν περ ἐόντα, καὶ ἴφθιμον, καὶ ἀγαυόν,
ῶσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμήχθη. 535

ὥς τώγ' ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τετάσθη,
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Θρηκῶν, ὁ δ' Ἑπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἡγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περικτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.

Ἔνθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιο μετελθὼν,
ὅστις ἔτ' ἄβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὄξεϊ χαλκῷ 540
δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δέ ἑ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν.
πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κείνῳ
πρηνέες ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τέταντο,

¹ βαλεῖν is always applied to wounds given from a distance; οντασαι to those given from the hand.

And Thoas came near to him, and drew forth the massy
spear

From his breast; then he drew his sharp sword, 530

With which he smote him in the middle of his belly, and
despoiled him of life. [around,

But he did not strip off his arms; for his companions stood
The hairy-scalped Thracians, holding long spears in their
hands,

Who drove him from them, although great,

And brave, and illustrious: and he having retired was
agitated with fear. 535

Thus these two at least were stretched near one another in
the dust, [brass-mailed

Leaders, truly, the one of the Thracians, and the other of the
Epeans; and many others also were slain around them.

At that time a man having come up, would not at all
have found fault with the action,

Whoever, still free from distant blows¹ and free from strokes
at hand with the sharp brass, 540

Strolled about through the midst of it, and Pallas Minerva
were to lead him, [darts.

Taking him by the hand, and ward off the violence of the
For many of the Trojans and Achæans on that day

Were stretched prostrate in the dust beside each other.

BOOK V.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Acts of Diomede.

Diomede, assisted by Pallas, performs wonders in this day's battle. Pandarus wounds him with an arrow; but the goddess cures him, enables him to discern gods from mortals, and prohibits him from contending with any of the former, excepting Venus. Æneas joins Pandarus to oppose him, Pandarus is killed, and Æneas is in great danger but is saved by the intervention of Venus, who, however, as she is removing her son from the fight, is wounded on the hand by Diomede. Apollo seconds her in the rescue, and at length carries off Æneas to Troy, where he is healed in the temple of the god in Pergamus. Mars rallies the Trojans, and assists Hector to make a stand. In the meantime Æneas is restored to the field, and the Trojans overthrow several of the Greeks; among the rest Tlepolemus is slain by Sarpedon. Juno and Minerva descend to resist Mars; the latter incites Diomede to go against that god; he wounds him, and sends him groaning to heaven.

The first battle continues through this book. The scene is the same as in the former.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ‘ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ε.

ἘΝΘ’ αὖ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν’ ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο, ἰδὲ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο.
δαῖέ οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ’ ὀπωρινῷ ἐναλίγκιον, ὅς τε μάλιστα 5
λαμπρὸν παμφαίνῃσι λελουμένος Ὠκεανοῖο·
τοῖόν οἱ πῦρ δαῖεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων,
ᾧρσε δέ μιν κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλείστοι κλονέοντο.
Ἦν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειὸς, ἀμύμων,
ἱρεὺς Ἡφαίστοιο· δύω δέ οἱ υἱέες ἦστην, 10
Φηγεὺς, Ἰδαῖος τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
τῷ οἱ, ἀποκρινθέντε, ἐναντίω ὀρμηθήτην·
τὼ μὲν ἀφ’ ἵπποιϊν, ὁ δ’ ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὤρνυτο πεζός.
οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
Φηγεὺς ῥα πρότερος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 15
Τυδεΐδew δ’ ὑπὲρ ὤμον ἀριστερόν ἤλυθ’ ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδ’ ἔβαλ’ αὐτόν. ὁ δ’ ὕστερος ὤρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδεΐδης· τοῦ δ’ οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρὸς,
ἀλλ’ ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, ὥσε δ’ ἀφ’ ἵππων.
Ἰδαῖος δ’ ἀπόρουσε, λιπὼν περικαλλέα δίφρον, 20
οὐδ’ ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφείου κταμένοιο,
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα μελαιναν·

¹ i. e. Sirius. By *bathed in the ocean* is expressed the apparent rising of the star out of the sea.

² i. e. from their friends in the crowd.

³ i. e. Diomedes.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK V.

THEN moreover Pallas Minerva gave strength and confidence
To Diomede, son of Tydeus, that he might become conspi-
cuous among

All the Argives, and might obtain good reputation.

She lighted up for him from both his helmet and shield an
inexhaustible fire, [direction 5

Like to the autumnal star,¹ and (that) which shines in every
Most brilliantly, having been bathed in the Ocean ;

Such a fire she lighted up for him from both his head and
shoulders, [numbers were in commotion.

And urged him on towards the midst, where the greatest
And there was among the Trojans one Dares, wealthy,
exempt from reproach,

The priest of Vulcan ; and to him were two sons, 10

Phegeus and Idæus, well skilled in every mode of fighting.

These two, having been separated,² rushed forward in op-
position to him ;³

The two indeed (attacked) from their two horses,⁴ but he
made the attack on foot from the ground.

And when now they were near, advancing upon one another,

Phegeus, thereupon, first hurled forward his long spear, 15

And the point of the spear passed over the left shoulder

Of the son of Tydeus, and did not hit him. But he, the son
of Tydeus next made an attack [in vain,

With his brass ; and the weapon did not fly from his hand

But struck his breast between the paps, and thrust him from
the horses. [20

But Idæus rushed off, having left his very beautiful chariot,

Nor did he dare to place himself⁵ before his slaughtered
brother, [death ;

For (then)—not even he himself would have escaped black

¹ i. e. their two-horse chariot

² Or, *walk round*—as those did who tried to guard a body.

- ἀλλ' Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
 ὥς δὴ οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχημένος εἴη.
 ἵππους δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθίμον Τυδέος υἱός, 25
 δῶκεν ἐταίροισι κατάγειν κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
 Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἶδον υἷε Δάρητος,
 τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφι,
 πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός. ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἄρηα· 30
 Ἄρες, Ἄρες βροτολοιγέ, μισαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτη,
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν εἴσαιμεν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
 μάρνασθ', ὅπποτέροισι πατήρ Ζεὺς κύδος ὀρέξῃ,
 νῶϊ δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ' ἀλεώμεθα μῆνιν;
 ὣς εἰπούσα, μάχης ἐξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἄρηα. 35
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα καθεῖσεν ἐπ' ἡϊόεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ.
 Τρῶας δ' ἐκλιναν Δαναοί· ἔλε δ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστος
 ἡγεμόνων. πρῶτος δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἀρχὸν Ἀλιζώνων, Ὀδίων μίγαν, ἔκβαλε δίφρου·
 πρῶτα γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν 40
 ὤμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε·
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
 Ἴδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαίιστον ἐνήρατο, Μήονος υἱόν
 Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλοῖθι·
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἴδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἔγχει μακρῷ 45
 νίξ', ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενον, κατὰ δεξιὸν ὤμον·
 ἦριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, στυγερός δ' ἄρα μιν σκύτος εἶλε.
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἴδομενῆος ἐσύλευον θεράποντες.
 Υἱὸν δὲ Στροφίοιο Σκαμάνδριον, αἶμονα θήρης,
 Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος ἔλ' ἔγχει ὑξυόεντι, 50
 ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα· διδάξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμις αὐτῇ
 βαλλεῖν ἄγρια πάντα, τὰ τε τρέφει οὖρεσιν ἔλη.
 ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ τότε γε χραῖσμι' Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,

¹ He was priest of Vulcan, v. 10.

² αἶμων is an old word for δοῖμων, contracted from δοῖμων, skilled.

³ ἔπος σφύη a kind of thorn. Some render it merely, sharp, as if the same as σφύε.

⁴ ἔος and χεω, to touch.

But Vulcan drew him away, and, having covered him with
darkness, saved him, [tressed.
In order indeed that his old man¹ might not be utterly dis-
But the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having driven off
the horses, 25

Gave them to his companions to lead down to the hollow
ships. [of Dares,

And the high-spirited Trojans, when they saw the two sons
The one indeed avoiding (the encounter), and the other slain
beside his chariot:

The spirit of all was staggered. But blue-eyed Minerva,
Having taken him by the hand, addressed impetuous Mars
in (these) words; 30

"Mars, man-destroying Mars, stained with blood, batterer
of walls,

Shall we not now leave the Trojans and Achæans
To fight, (that we may see,) to which of the two father Jove
extends glory;

But let us two retire, and avoid the anger of Jove" [battle. 35

Thus having spoken, she led away impetuous Mars from the
Him indeed she then seated on the edge of the deep-banked
Scamander. [generals

But the Danaï made the Trojans give way; and each of the
Despatched his man. And first Agamemnon, king of men,
Hurled from his chariot the commander of the Halizomans,
mighty Hodrus; [spear 40

For in his back, being turned the first (in flight,) he fixed a
Between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast;

And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. [nian

And, further, Idomeneus slew Phæstus, son of the Mæo-
Borus, who had come from very fertile Tarne; [long 45
Him indeed, I say, spear-famed Idomeneus pierced with his
Lance, in the right shoulder, as he was about to mount his
horses; [him.

And he fell from the chariot, and so horrid darkness seized
Him indeed, accordingly, the attendants of Idomeneus
stripped. [chase,

And Scamandrius, the son of Strophius, clever² in the
Menelaus, the son of Atreus dispatched with his thorn³-
wood lance, 50

An excellent hunter; for Diana herself taught him
To hit all the wild (animals,) and (those) which the wood
supports on the mountains. [him

But not then, at least, did the missile⁴-darting Diana avail

οὐδὲ ἐκηβολίαι, ἥσι τὸ πρὶν γ' ἐκέκαστο·
 ἀλλὰ μιν Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος 55
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μετάφρενον οὔτασε δουρί,
 ὤμων μεσσηγὺς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν.
 ἤριπε δὲ πρηνῆς, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῖχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Μηριόνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονος υἱὸν
 Ἀρμονίδεω, ὃς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαΐδαλα πάντα 60
 τεύχειν· ἔξοχα γάρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
 ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτῆνατο νῆας εἴσας
 ἀρχεκάκους, αἱ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεσσι γέγοντο,
 οἳ τ' αὐτῷ· ἐπεὶ οὔτι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἦδη.

τὸν μὲν Μηριόνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων, 65
 βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιόν· ἡ δὲ διὰ πρὸ
 ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κίστιν ὑπ' ὀστέον ἦλυθ' ἀκωκή·
 γνῖξ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώξας, θάνατος δὲ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε.

Πηδαῖον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος υἱόν,
 ὃς ῥα νόθος μὲν ἦεν, πύκα δ' ἔτρεφε δία Θεανῶ 70
 Ἴσα φίλοισι τέκεσαι, χαριζομένη πόσει ᾧ.
 τὸν μὲν Φυλείδης δουρικλυτὸς, ἐγγίθεν ἐλθὼν,
 βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἰνίον ὀξεῖ δουρί.
 ἀντικρὺ δ' ἄν' ὀδόντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χυλκός.
 ἤριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃ, ψυχρὸν δ' ἔλε χαλκὸν ὀδοῦσιν. 75

Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαίμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δῖον,
 υἱὸν ὑπερβίμου Δολοπίωνος, ὃς ῥα Σκαμάνδρου
 ἀρητῆρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὥς τίετο δῆμῳ,
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὤμων 80
 φασγάνῳ αἶξας· ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
 αἵματ' αἶσα δὲ χεῖρ πεδίοῳ πέσσε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄσσε

¹ A famine prevailing in Sparta, recourse was had to the oracle. The answer was, that they must propitiate the gods of Troy. Menelaus went to Troy for the purpose, and, while there, consulted the oracle on his own concerns, and in particular enquired, when he should be a father. Paris, as it happened, repaired thither at the same time, to enquire concerning a wife. The Trojans, for their part, are said to have been admonished by the oracle of Greece, to addict themselves to husbandry, and to abstain from naval arts, otherwise they would destroy both themselves and their city. Neither of these propositions could be well understood till the event explained it.

Nor the power of shooting to a distance, in which he had
been before eminent :

But him spear-famed Menelaus, son of Atreus, 55
As he was flying before him, wounded with his spear in
the back

Between his shoulders, and drove it through his breast.
And he fell headlong, and his arms clanged upon him.

And Merion slew Phereclus, son of the mechanic,
The son of Harmon, who knew how to fabricate with his
hands all kinds 60

Of curious works : for Pallas Minerva preeminently loved
him,

Who also had built for Alexander the equal-sided ships,
The beginning of evil, which became an evil to all the Trojans,
And to himself; since he did not at all understand the
oracles of the gods.¹ [him, 65

Him indeed Merion, just when, following, he had overtaken
Had struck on the right buttock, and the point penetrated
forwards

Right through under the bone in the direction of the bladder;
And groaning, he fell upon his knees, and death enveloped
him around.

And then Meges killed Pedæus, son of Antenor,
Who indeed was a bastard, but the noble Theano carefully
brought him up 70

In the same way with her own children, gratifying her
husband. [near,

Him indeed the spear-famed son of Phyleus, having come
Had struck on the hollow part of the back of the head with
his sharp spear; [across the teeth.

And the brass cut underneath the tongue quite through
And he fell in the dust, and seized the cold brass with his
teeth. 75

And Eurypylus, son of Evæmon, (slew) the noble
Hypsenor, [made

Son of the high-spirited Dolopion, who indeed had been
The priest of Scamander, and was honoured as a god by the
people

Him indeed, I say, Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon,
Struck on the shoulder, as he was flying before him, in the
midst of his running, 80

Having rushed upon him with his sword; and he cut off his
heavy hand.

And the bloody hand fell on the plain; and dismal² death

¹ Literally, *dark-coloured*.

ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.

ᾧ Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.

Τυδεΐδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης, ποτέροισι μετεΐη,

85

ἢ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὁμιλέοι, ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.

θῦνε γὰρ ἂν πεδίον, ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἑοικῶς

χειμάρρῳ, ὅστ' ὧκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·

τὸν δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' τε γέφυραι ἐργγμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,

οὐτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἴσχει ἀλωάων ἐριθηλέων,

90

ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὄμβρος·

πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν·

ὥς ὑπὸ Τυδεΐδῃ πυκιναὶ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες

Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐόντες.

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς

95

θύνοντ' ἂν πεδίον, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,

αἶψ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ ἐτιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,

καὶ βάλ' ἐπαΐσσοντα, τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον

θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἔπτατο πικρὸς ὀϊστὸς,

ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε· παλάσσετο δ' αἵματι θώρηξ.

100

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

ᾧ Ορνυσθε, Τρῶες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἵππων·

βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν. οὐδέ ἐ φημί

δῆθ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεόν με

ῥρσεν ἄναξ, Διὸς υἱὸς, ἀπορνύμενον Λυκίηθεν.

105

ᾧ Ως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὠκὺ δάμασσεν,

ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας, προσθ' ἵπποιϊν καὶ ὄχεσφιν

ἔστη, καὶ Σθένηλον προσέφη, Καπανηΐον υἱόν·

ᾧ Ορσο, πέπον Καπανηϊάδῃ, καταβήσεο δίφρου,

ὄφρα μοι ἐξ ὧμοιο ἐρύσσης πικρὸν ὀϊστόν.

110

ᾧ Ως ἄρ' ἔφη· Σθένηςλος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἄλτο χαμάζε,

¹ i. e. a loud cry.

And powerful fate seized him in his eyes. [conflict.
 Thus these indeed were toiling in the strongly-contested
 But as to the son of Tydeus, you could not discern to which
 side he belonged, 85
 Whether he was keeping company with the Trojans, or
 with the Achæans [stream
 For he was tearing along across the plain, like an inundating
 Of winter current, and (one) which, flowing rapidly, is wont
 to disperse the bridges :
 And this then neither the strongly-secured bridges restrain,
 Nor indeed do the fences of richly-blooming gardens check
 it, 90
 Having come suddenly, when the rain of Jove falls on it
 heavily ; [it ;
 And many fair works of men in the vigour of youth fall by
 Thus by the son of Tydeus were thrown into disorder the
 close phalanxes [they were numerous.
 Of the Trojans, nor did they, in fact, await him, although
 But when therefore the illustrious son of Lycaon perceived
 him 95
 Tearing along across the plain, throwing into disorder the
 phalanxes before him, [Tydeus.
 He quickly stretched his crooked bow against the son of
 And wounded him, as he was rushing on, hitting him on the
 right shoulder, [flew through,
 In the hollow part of the corslet ; and the stinging arrow
 And held its way quite through ; and the corslet was
 stained with blood. 100
 And upon this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry
 to a long distance :
 " Rouse yourselves, high-souled Trojans, drivers of horses,
 For the bravest of the Achæans has been struck. And I
 say that he will not
 Long hold up against the powerful dart, if the king,
 The son of Jove, truly prompted me, when hastening away
 from Lycia. ' 105
 Thus he spake boasting : but the sharp dart did not
 overcome the other,
 But, having stepped back, he stood in front of his two horses
 And his chariot, and addressed Sthenelus, the son of
 Capaneus : [from the chariot,
 " Rouse yourself, kind friend, son of Capaneus, alight
 That thou mayest draw the stinging arrow for me from my
 shoulder. " 110
 Thus then he spake and Sthenelus leaped down from
 the horses on the ground,

πάρ δὲ στάς, βέλος ὤκῃ διαμπερές ἐξέρυσ' ὦμον·

αἶμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῖο χιτῶνος.

δὴ τότε ἔπειτ' ἠρᾶτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Κλυθί μοι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη.

115

εἴ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης

δηῖω ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὖτ' ἐμέ φίλαι, Ἀθήνη·

δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα εἰλεῖν, καὶ ἐς ὀρμὴν ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν,

ὅς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδέ με φησὶ

δηρὸν εἶτ' ὄψεσθαι λυμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο.

120

ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,

γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἑλαφρὰ, πόδας, καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν·

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·

ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρώϊον ἦκα

125

ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἱππύτα Τυδεΐς.

ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἥ πρὶν ἐπῆεν,

ὄφρ' εὖ γινώσκῃς ἡμὲν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα.

τῷ νῦν, αἶ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,

μή τι σύγ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι

130

τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη

ἔλθῃσ' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὕξέϊ χαλκῷ.

Ἥ μὲν αἶρ' ὥς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

Τυδεΐδης δ' ἐξαυτίς ἰὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη·

καὶ, πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαῶς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,

135

δὴ τότε μιν τρὶς τόσσον ἔλε μένος, ὥστε λέοντα,

ὃν ῥά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροπύκοις οἶεσσι

χραύσῃ μὲν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον, οὐ δὲ δαμάσῃ·

τοῦ μὲν τε σθένος ὥρσεν· ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσαμύνει,

ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμούςς δύεται, τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται·

140

αἱ μὲν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλησι κέχυνται,

αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαῶς βαθέης ἐξάλλεται αἰλῆς·

¹ That is, his breastplate—made of flexible materials, not of plates of metal as the other sort of breastplate was.

² Or, κῆρ.

³ i. e. surrounded by a high fence.

And, standing beside him, he drew out the sharp dart quite
through from his shoulder:

And the blood darted through his twisted¹ tunic. [prayed:
Then indeed afterwards Diomedes, brave in the battle-cry,

"Hear me, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, indefatigable
one. 115

If ever thou stoodest by me and my father with friendly
feelings

In the devouring battle, now again, Minerva, befriend me;
And grant me both to reach² the man, and to come to an
attack of the spear (with him,)

Who struck me, being beforehand with me, and exults on
account of it, and says that I shall not

Long yet behold the splendid light of the sun." 120

Thus he spake praying: and Pallas Minerva heard him,
And rendered his limbs active, his feet, and his hands above,
And, placing herself near him, she spake (these) winged
words

"Taking courage now, Diomedes, fight against the Trojans;
For I have put into thee in thy breast thy father's strength, 125
Void of fear, such as the shield-shaking horseman Tydeus
possessed. [the mist, which before was upon them,

And, moreover, I have removed for thee, from (thine) eyes
That thou mayest clearly discern, as well a god, as also a man.
Therefore, now, if a god come hither making an attempt
(against thee), [the immortal! 130

Do not thou at least fight at all in opposition to the rest of
Gods; but if Venus, the daughter of Jove, [brass."

Come to the battle, do certainly wound her with thy sharp
She indeed accordingly, the blue-eyed Minerva, having
thus spoken, departed. [the foremost fighters;

And the son of Tydeus, going forth again, was mingled with
And, although before he was eager in soul to fight with the
Trojans, 135

Then indeed thrice as much spirit took possession of him,
just as a lion, [fleecey sheep,

And (one), in fact, which a shepherd in the field beside his
Has just wounded indeed, while jumping over the pen, but
has not killed, [also ward him off;

And has roused his might indeed; but does not afterwards
But he retires to the huts, and they, the deserted (sheep)
are struck with dismay; 140

These indeed have been huddled close together upon one
another,

But the other eager springs from the deep³ pen;

ὥς μεμαῶς Τρώεσσι μίγῃ κρατερὸς Διομήδης,

ἔνθ' ἔλεν Ἀστυνοὸν καὶ Ὑπείνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν·

τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο βαλὼν χαλκῆρεϊ δουρὶ, 145

τὸν δ' ἕτερον ξίφεϊ μεγάλῳ κληῖδα παρ' ὧμον

πλῆξ'· ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὧμον ἐέργαθεν, ἥδ' ἀπὸ νώτου.

τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', ὁ δ' Ἀβαντα μετῴχετο, καὶ Πολύειδον,

υἱέας Εὐρυδάμαντος, ὄνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·

τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις ὁ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὄνειρους, 150

ἀλλὰ σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἐξενάριξε.

βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθον τε, Θόωνά τε, Φαίνοπος υἱε,

ἄμφω τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γήραϊ λυγρῷ,

υἱὸν δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον, ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπέσθαι.

ἔνθ' ὄγε τοὺς ἐνάριξε, φίλον δ' ἐξαίνυντο θυμὸν 155

ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ

λείπ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ ζῶντε μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντε

δέξατο, χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

ἔνθ' υἱας Πριάμοιο δύω λάβε Δαρδανίδαο

εἰν ἐνὶ δῖφρῳ ἑόντας, Ἐχήμενά τε, Χρόμιόν τε. 160

ὥς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσί θορῶν ἐξ αὐχένα ἄξῃ

πόρτιος, ἥε βοῶς, ξύλοχον κατὰ βοσκομενάων·

ὥς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων Τυδέος υἱὸς

βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχε' ἐσύλα·

ἵππους δ' οἷς ἐτάροισι δίδου μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν. 165

Τὸν δ' ἶδεν Αἰνεΐας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἄν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειάων,

Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.

εὗρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε·

στῇ δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖο, ἔπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ἤυδα· 170

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον, ἰδὲ πτερόεντες οἷστοι,

καὶ κλέος; ᾧ οὔτις τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνὴρ,

οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὐχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, τῷδ' ἔφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχὼν,

ὅστις ὅδε κρατεεί, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε 175

So eager, the mighty Diomede was mingled with the Trojans.

Then he slew Astynous and Hypenor, a shepherd of tribes;
Having struck the one indeed above the breast with his
brass-compacted spear, 145

But the other he smote with his huge sword on the collar-
bone near [and from the back.

The shoulder; and separated the shoulder from the neck

These indeed he let be, but he went after Abas and Polyidus,
Sons of Eurydamas, an aged dream interpreter;

For them the old man did not interpret dreams, at their
departure, 150

But the mighty Diomede deprived them of life. [Phænops,
And he went after both Xanthus and Thoön, the two sons of
Both born in his old age: and he was worn down with a
mournful old age, [possessions.

And had not begotten another son, to leave over his

Then he spoiled these of life, and took away their soul 155

From both, and left their father lamentation and doleful

Cares: since not alive returning out of the battle

Did he receive them, but collateral heirs divided among
themselves his property. [Dardanus,

Then he seized two sons of Priam, the descendants of
Being in one chariot, both Echemon and Chromius. 160

And as a lion, springing upon cattle, is wont to break off
the neck

Of a heifer or cow, of those grazing in a thicket;

So both these the son of Tydeus miserably dislodged from
their horses,

Against their will, and afterwards stripped off their arms:

And the horses he gave to his companions to drive to the
ships. 165

But Æneas saw him laying waste the ranks of men,

And proceeded to go both through the fight, and through
the tumultuous movement of the spears, [find him.

Seeking after the godlike Pandarus, if any where he might

He found the at once irreproachable and valiant son of
Lycaon; [him face to face: 170

And he stood in front of him, and uttered (this) speech to

"Pandarus, where hast thou thy bow, and winged arrows,

And reputation? in which not any man, here at least, con-
tends with thee, [all events.

Nor does any one in Lycia boast of being superior to thee at

But come, having lifted up thy hands to Jove, send a dart at
this man, [many evils 175

Whosoever this is that is prevailing, and indeed hath done

Τρῶας· ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
εἰ μή τις θεός ἐστι, κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσιν,
ἱρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπή δὲ θεοῦ ἔπι μῆνις.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
Αἰνεΐα, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων, 180

Τυδεΐδῃ μιν ἔγωγε δαΐφρονι πάντα εἴσκω,
ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων, αὐλώπιδί τε τρυφαλείῃ,
ἵππους τ' εἰσορόων· σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός ἐστιν.
εἰ δ' ὄγ' ἀνὴρ, ὃν φημι, δαΐφρων Τυδέος υἱός, 185
οὐχ ὄγ' ἄνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τις ἄγχι

ἔστηκ' ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ εἰλυμένος ὦμους,
ὃς τούτου βέλος ὠκὺ κιχήμενον ἔτραπεν ἄλλῃ·
ἦδη γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλον ὦμον
δεξιὸν, ἀντικρὺ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλοιο·

καὶ μιν ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην Ἀἰδωνῇ προΐάψειν, 190

ἔμπης δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεός νύ τις ἐστὶ κοτήεις.

ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι, καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίην.

ἀλλὰ που ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἔνδεκα δῖφροι

καλοὶ, πρωτοπαγεῖς, νεοτευχέες· ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι 195

πέπτανται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ἐκάστῳ δίζυγες ἵπποι

ἐστᾶσι, κρὶ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.

ἡ μὲν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων

ἐρχομένῳ ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσιν.

ἵπποισί μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαῶτα

ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας· 200

ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην, ἥτ' ἂν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,

ἵππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς,

ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἄδδην.

ὣς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἴλιον εἰλήλουθα,

τόξοισι πίσυνος· τὰ δέ μ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλεν ὀνήσειν. 205

ἦδη γὰρ δοιοῖσιν ἀριστήεσσιν ἐφῆκα,

¹ The αυλος or cone was for the insertion of the crest.

² Literally, *built for the first time*.

³ i. e. I disobeyed by refraining, &c.

To the Trojans; since he hath relaxed the limbs of both
many and gallant men:

If he is not some god, that is incensed against the Trojans,
Having become angry on account of sacrifices, and the an-
ger of a god is severe." [ed:

And him, in return, the illustrious son of Lycaon address-
"Æneas, counsellor of the bronze-mailed Trojans, 180
I for my part deem him like in all respects to the warlike
son of Tydeus,

Judging by his shield and his cone-fronted¹ plumed helmet,
And beholding his horses; but I do not know clearly whe-
ther he is a god. [of Tydeus,

But, if this is the man, whom I speak of, the warlike son
He does not rage on in this way without the aid of a divinity,
but some one of the immortals 185

Stands near him, wrapped round as to his shoulders with a
cloud, [arrow which reached him;

Who turned aside from him in another direction the swift
For before now I sent an arrow at him, and I struck him
on the right

Shoulder, quite through the hollow part of his corslet,
And I, for my part, said that I should prematurely send
him to Pluto, 190

But nevertheless I did not kill him, some divinity then is
wrathful. [I might mount.

But there are not present to me horses, and a chariot which
But somewhere in the halls of Lycaon (there are) eleven
chariots [are expanded

Beautiful, fresh from building,² recently made; and coverings
Around them; and beside each of them horses yoked in
pairs 195

Are standing, eating white barley and rye. [injunctions

Of a truth indeed the aged warrior Lycaon gave me very many
In his well-built mansion, as I was setting out;

He bade me lead the Trojans in the strongly-contested
Battles, mounted on my horses and chariot; 200

But I obeyed³ not,—truly it would have been far more
advantageous (to have obeyed)

Refraining from using my horses, lest they should be in
want of my provender, [to eat to satiety.

When men were crowded together, having been accustomed
Thus I left them, but I came on foot to Ilium,

Relying on my archery, but this seemingly was not to
benefit me. 205

For already have I discharged at two chiefs,

Τυδεΐδῃ τε, καὶ Ἀτρεΐδῃ· ἐκ δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν
 ἀτρεκέες αἶμ' ἔσσευα βαλὼν· ἥγαιρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
 τῷ ῥα κακῇ αἴσῃ ὑπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα
 ἥματι τῷ ἐλόμην, ὅτε Ἴλιον εἰς ἐρατεινὴν
 ἡγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν Ἑκτορι δῖῳ.
 εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω, καὶ ἐσόψομαι ὀφθαλμοῖσι
 πατρίδ' ἐμὴν, ἄλοχόν τε, καὶ ὑψερεφές μέγα δῶμα,
 αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἀπ' ἐμεῖο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φῶς,
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείην,
 χερσὶ διακλάσσας· ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι ὀπηδεῖ.

210

215

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰνεΐας, Τρώων ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ἦῤδα·
 μῆδ' οὕτως ἀγόρευε. πάρος δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,
 πρίν γ', ἐπὶ νῶ τῷδ' ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφιν
 ἀντιβίην ἐλθόντε, σὺν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι.
 ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐμῶν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσεο, ὄφρα ἴδῃαι
 οἷοι Τρώϊοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο
 κραιπνὰ μάλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν, ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι.
 τὼ καὶ νῶϊ πόλινδε σαώσετον, εἵπερ ἂν αὐτε
 Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ κῦδος ὀρέξῃ.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, νῦν μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα
 δέξαι, ἐγὼ δ' ἵππων ὑποβήσομαι, ὄφρα μάχωμαι·
 ἢ σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσι δ' ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.

220

225

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
 Αἰνεΐα, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ' ἡνία καὶ τεῶ ἵππῳ·
 μᾶλλον ὑφ' ἡνιόχῳ εἰωθότι καμπύλον ἄρμα
 οἶσετον, εἵπερ ἂν αὐτε φεβώμεθα Τυδέος υἱόν.
 μὴ τὼ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, οὐδ' ἐθέλητον
 ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεὸν φθόγγον ποθέοντε·
 νῶϊ δ' ἐπαίξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς
 αὐτῷ τε κτείνῃ, καὶ ἐλάσση μώνυχας ἵππους.
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αὐτὸς ἔλαινε τέ' ἄρματα καὶ τεῶ ἵππῳ,
 τόνδε δ' ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι ὀξεῖ δουρί.

235

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
 ἐμμεμαῶτ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους.

240

Both the son of Tydeus, and the son of Atreus; and from both
I caused to flow real blood, having hit them but I roused
them the more. [the curved bow from the

Wherefore in truth it was with an ill destiny, that I took
Peg on that day, when to lovely Ilium 210

I led the Trojans, bringing a benefit to the noble Hector.

But if I return and look with my eyes

On my native land, and wife, and lofty-roofed large mansion,
Then immediately may a man of foreign race cut off my head,
If I do not put this bow in the bright fire, 215

Having broken it in sunder with my hands; for it accom-
panied me to no purpose." [face to face:

But to him, in return, Æneas, leader of the Trojans, spake
"Do not talk thus. But (things) will not be otherwise, before
At least that we two, having gone in open defiance against
this man with horses

And chariots, make an attempt upon him with arms. 220

But come, mount my chariot, that thou mayest see

Of what sort the horses of Tros¹ are, skilled to pursue

And fly very rapidly hither and thither, over the plain. [Jove

These two also will carry us two safe to the city, if indeed
Again extend glory to Diomedes the son of Tydeus. 225

But come, take now the whip and the magnificent

Reins, and I will alight from the horses, that I may fight;

Or do thou await this man, and the horses shall be my care."

But him, again, the illustrious son of Lycaon addressed.
"Æneas, do thou indeed thyself hold the reins, and thy own
two horses: 230

—They will bear the curved chariot better under a cha-
rioter [the son of Tydeus. —

Accustomed (to guide them), if indeed we again flee from
Lest they, indeed, becoming affrighted, be restive² and be
unwilling

To carry us forth from the battle, missing thy voice; [us 235

And the son of the high spirited Tydeus having rushed upon

Both kill ourselves, and drive away the solid-hoofed horses.

But do thou certainly thyself drive thy chariot and thy two
horses. [my sharp spear."

And I will await this man, as he advances upon us, with

Thus then having spoken, having mounted the variegated
chariot, [of Tydeus. 240

They two ardent directed the swift horses against the son

¹ This is the true meaning of *ἵπποι Τροίης*—for the horses of Troy were like
other horses, and by no particular excellence distinguished from them, but
the horses of Tros were a gift from Jupiter, and said to be immortal.

² Properly, move uselessly from *ματῆν ἰσχυρῶν*.

τοὺς δὲ ἶδε Σθένελος, Καπανήϊος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς,
αἶψα δὲ Τυδεΐδην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Τυδεΐδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἄνδρ’ ὀρώω κρατερῶ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
ἴν’ ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας· ὁ μὲν τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς, 245
Πάνδαρος, υἱὸς δ’ αὖτε Λυκάονος εὖχεται εἶναι·
Αἰνείας δ’, υἱὸς μὲν ἀμύμονος Ἀγχίσαιο
εὖχεται ἐκγεγάμεν, μήτηρ δέ οἱ ἔστ’ Ἀφροδίτη.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ’ ἐφ’ ἵππων, μηδέ μοι οὕτω
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, μήπως φίλον ἦτορ ὀλέσσης. 250

Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
μή τι φόβονδ’ ἀγόρευ’, ἐπεὶ οὐδέ σε πεισέμεν οἶω.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν. ἔτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδόν ἐστιν.
ὀκνείω δ’ ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὕτως, 255
ἀντίον εἴμ’ αὐτῶν. τρεῖν μ’ οὐκ ἔῃ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
τούτῳ δ’ οὐ πάλιν αὖτις ἀποίσετον ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἄμφω ἀφ’ ἡμείων, εἰ γοῦν ἕτερός γε φύγησιν.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
αἶκεν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κῦδος ὀρέξῃ, 260
ἀμφοτέρῳ κτεῖναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὠκέας ἵππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνας·
Αἰνείαιο δ’ ἐπαίξαι μεμνημένος ἵππων,
ἐκ δ’ ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ’ ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.
τῆς γάρ τοι γενεῆς, ἧς Τρωεῖ περ εὐρυόπα Ζεὺς 265
δῶχ’, υἱὸς ποινήν Γανυμήδεος· οὐνεκ’ ἄριστοι
ἵππων, ὅσσοι ἔασιν ὑπ’ ἡῷ τ’ ἡέλιόν τε.
τῆς γενεῆς ἔκλεψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίσης,
λάβρη Λαομέδοντος ὑποσχὼν θήλεας ἵππους·
τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γενέθλης. 270
τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ’ ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τῷ δὲ δὴν Αἰνεία δῶκε, μήστῳρε φόβοιο.

¹ The construction is επιμεμαωτε μαχεσθαι σοι.

² i. e. to a peg fixed upon the circular rim which ran round the front of the chariot. By fastening the reins to this, the horses were kept still.

³ Or, far-sounding.

But Sthenelus, the illustrious son of Capaneus, saw them,
And quickly addressed (these) winged words to the son of
Tydeus :

“Diomedes, son of Tydeus, dear to my soul, [desiring
I see two valiant men, possessing immense strength, eagerly¹
To fight with thee; the one indeed (is) well skilled in
archery, 245

Pandarus, moreover he boasts to be the son of Lycaon;
And (the other) Æneas boasts to have been born the son
Of the irreproachable Anchises, and he has Venus as a mother.
But come now, let us retire in the chariot, and do not, I
pray, thus [thou shouldest lose thy life.” 250

Rush through the foremost fighters, lest by some means
But him then the brave Diomedes, having viewed him
with a stern air, addressed :

“Do not talk at all of flight, since I am of opinion that
thou wilt not persuade me (to it).

For it is not inborn in me to fight in a skulking manner,
Nor to cower with fear; my spirit is still unimpaired. [255
And I am loth to mount my horses; but even thus (as I am,)
I will go to meet them; Pallas Minerva does not permit
me to tremble.

But their swift horses shall not carry away back again both
These two from us, even in fact, if one indeed should escape.
And I will tell thee another thing, and do thou lay it to thy
mind;

If the deep-counselling Minerva extends to me the glory, 260
To kill both, then do thou (take care) these swift horses
indeed

To detain here, having stretched the reins upon the rim;²
But, bethinking thyself (take care) to spring upon the horses
of Æneas,

And drive them away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
Achæans. [gave 265

For they (are) of that breed which the far-seeing³ Jove
To Tros—a compensation for his son Ganymede: wherefore
they are the best [the sun.

Of all horses, as many as there are under both Aurora and
Of this breed Anchises, king of men, stole (some),

Having admitted mares to them without the knowledge of
Laomedon: [him in his halls. 270

From the breeding of these, six (horses) were produced to
Four indeed he himself keeping cherished carefully in his
stable,

But the other two he gave to Æneas, skilful in flight.

εἰ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
τὼ δὲ τάχ’ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον, ἐλαύνοντ’ ὠκέας ἵππους. 275

τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Καρτερόθυμε, δαΐφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδέος υἱέ,
ἦ μάλα σ’ οὐ βέλος ὠκὺ δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς οἷστός·
νῦν αὖτ’ ἐγχείῃ πειρήσομαι, αἶκε τύχοιμι.

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 280
καὶ βάλε Τυδείδαο κατ’ ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διὰ πρὸ
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ πταμένη θώρηκι πελάσθη.

τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Βέβληται κενεῶνα διαμπερές, οὐδέ σ’ οἴω
δηρὸν ἔτ’ ἀνσχήσεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ’ εὖχος ἔδωκας. 285

Τὸν δ’ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
ἤμβροτες, οὐδ’ ἔτυχες. ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶϊ γ’ οἴω
πρὶν γ’ ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρὶν γε ἢ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἵματος ἴσαι Ἄρῃα ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν.

ὣς φάμενος προέηκε, βέλος δ’ ἵθυνεν Ἀθήνῃ 290
ῥίνα παρ’ ὀφθαλμόν· λευκοὺς δ’ ἐπέρησεν ὀδόντας.

τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,
αἰχμῇ δ’ ἐξελύθη παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεῶνα.

ἤριπε δ’ ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ
αἰόλα, παμφανόωντα· παρέτρεσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι 295
ὠκύποδες· τοῦ δ’ αὖθι λύθη ψυχὴ τε, μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ’ ἀπόρrouσε σὺν ἀσπίδι, δουρί τε μακρῷ,
δείσας, μήπως οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοί.

ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ αὐτῷ βαῖνε, λέων ὧς, ἀλκὴ πεποιθώς.

πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ’ ἔσχε, καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ’ εἵσθη, 300

τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαῶς, ὅστις τοῦ γ’ ἀντίος ἔλθοι·

σμερδαλέα ἰάχων. ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ

Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ’ ἄνδρε φέροιεν,

If we were to take these two, we should acquire great glory."

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another:
But the other two quickly came near, driving their swift
horses. 275

Him the illustrious son of Lycaon first addressed :

"Gallant-souled, warlike son of the illustrious Tydeus,
Assuredly the sharp dart, a stinging arrow, did not subdue
thee : [I may succeed."

Now again will I make trial with my spear if perchance
He spake, I say, and having brandished it aloft, he hurled
forward his long spear, 280

And struck against the shield of the son of Tydeus : and
through this the brazen

Point, flying forwards, was brought near the breast-plate.

And on this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry to
a great distance : [I do not think that thou

"Thou hast been struck quite through in the belly, and
Wilt still hold out long, and to me thou hast given great
glory." 285

But him the valiant Diomede, not having been terrified,
addressed : [think that you two certainly

"Thou didst miss, nor didst thou hit me : but I do not indeed
Will desist before at least that one of you, at all events,
falling,

Shall have satiated with his blood the hardy warrior Mars."

Thus saying, he hurled forward, and Minerva directed
the dart 290

To the nose beside the eye ; and it passed through his
white teeth.

And the durable brass cut off indeed the end of his tongue,
And the point was spent beside the lowest part of his chin.

And he fell from the chariot, and his variegated, all-glittering
Arms clanged upon him ; and the swift-footed horses 295

Started aside from fright ; and there both his life and
strength were exhausted.

But Æneas sprang forth with his shield and long spear,
Fearing, lest by some means the Achæans should drag off
his dead body. [strength.

And so he walked around it, as a lion, confiding in his
And he held before him both his spear and his every-way-
equal shield, 300

Eagerly desirous to kill that man, whosoever should indeed
come to meet him ; [seized a throwing stone

Shouting fearfully. But the other—the son of Tydeus—
In his hand, a huge affair, which not even two men could
bear,

οἶοι νῦν βροτοί εἰς', ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πᾶλλε καὶ οἶος·
 τῷ βάλεν Αἰνεΐας κατ' ἰσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς 305
 ἰσχύϊ ἐνστρέφεται· κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι·
 θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ῥῆξε τένοντε·
 ὥσε δ' ἄπο ῥινον τρηχὺς λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὃγ' ἦρως
 ἔστη γνῦξ ἐριπῶν, καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
 γαίης· ἀμφὶ δέ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νύξ ἐκάλυψε. 310

Καί νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνεΐας,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
 μήτηρ, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τέκε βουκολέοντι·
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἐὼν φίλον υἷον ἐχέυατο πήχῃ λευκῷ·
 πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοιο φαινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν, 315
 ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 ἦ μὲν ἐὼν φίλον υἷον ὑπεξέφερε πολέμοιο.
 οὐδ' υἷος Καπανῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσιῶν
 τάων, ἃς ἐπέτελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. 320
 ἀλλ' ὅγε τοὺς μὲν εἰὺς ἠρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους
 νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἠνία τείνας·
 Αἰνεΐας δ' ἐπαΐξας καλλίτριχας ἵππους
 ἐξέλασε Τρώων, μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 δῶκε δὲ Διὶ πύλῳ, ἐτάρῳ φίλῳ, ὃν περὶ πάσης 325
 τίεν ὀμηλικίης, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ἦδη,
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὃγ' ἦρως
 ὦν ἵππων ἐπιβὰς ἔλαβ' ἠνία σιγαλόεντα,
 αἶψα δὲ Τυδεΐδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους,
 ἐμμεμαῶς. ὁ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπώχετο νηλέϊ χαλκῷ, 330
 γιγνώσκων, ὅτ' ἀναλκίς ἔην θεὸς, οὐδὲ θεάων
 τάων, αἵτ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κατακοιρανέουσιν,
 οὔτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίη, οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἐνυώ.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥα κίχανε πολὺν καθ' ὅμιλον ὀπάζων,
 ἔνθ' ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδείος υἷος 335

Such as mortals are now, but he wielded it easily even alone ;
 With this he struck against the hip of Æneas, and where
 the thigh 305

Turns itself in the hip ; and they call it the socket : {dons :
 And it crushed his socket, and, moreover, burst both the ten-
 And the rough stone tore away the skin. But he the hero—
 Falling on his knees, rested, and supported himself with
 his large hand

Upon the ground : and black night enveloped his eyes. 310
 And now Æneas, king of men, would have perished there,
 Had not then Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly remarked it,
 His mother, who bore him to Anchises as he was tending
 herds :

And she threw her white arms around her beloved son,
 And made a screen of the fold of her shining robe in front
 of him, 315

To be a wall against darts, lest any one of the Danaï
 having fleet horses, [away his spirit.

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take
 She indeed carried forth privately her own beloved son
 from the battle.

Nor was the son of Capaneus forgetful of those
 Arrangements, which Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout,
 enjoined upon him. 320

But the one set indeed, his own solid-hoofed horses he
 detained [the rim ;

Apart from the turmoil, having stretched the reins upon
 And the beautiful-maned horses of Æneas having sprung
 upon them, [Achæans,

He drove away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
 And gave them to Deiphylus his beloved companion—whom
 he especially honoured 325

Above the whole set of those of the same age, because he
 possessed feelings in his mind [he—the hero,

Congenial to himself,—to drive to the hollow ships : but
 Having mounted his own chariot, took the magnificent reins,
 And immediately drove the strong-hoofed horses in pursuit
 of the son of Tydeus, [brass, 330

Eagerly. But he was pursuing Venus with his merciless
 Knowing that she was a feeble deity, and not (one) of those
 Goddesses, who rule over the battle of men,

Neither, in fact, Minerva, nor the city-destroying Bellona.
 But when at length, accordingly, he overtook her following
 her among a great crowd, [forward against her, 335

Then the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having stretched

ἄκρην οὔτασε χεῖρα μετάλμενος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
 ἀβληχρήν· εἶθαρ δὲ δόρυ χροὸς ἀντετόρησεν,
 ἀμβροσίου διὰ πέπλου, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταί,
 πρυμνὸν ὑπὲρ θέναρος· ῥέε δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα θεοῖο,
 ἰχὼρ, οἷός πέρ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν· 340

οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἶθρα οἶνον,
 τοῦνεκ' ἀναίμονές εἰσι, καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.
 ἡ δὲ μέγα ἰάχουσα ἀπὸ ἐο κάββαλεν υἱόν·
 καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 κυανέῃ νεφέλῃ, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων 345
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 εἶκε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηϊοτήτος.
 ἢ οὐχ ἄλῃς, ὅττι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἡπεροπεύεις;
 εἰ δὲ σύ γ' ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσῃαι, ἥτέ σ' ὁὔτω 350
 ῥιγῇσιν πόλεμόν γε, καὶ εἴ χ' ἐτέρωθι πύθῃαι.

ὣς ἔφαθ'· ἡ δ' ἀλύουσ' ἀπεβήσατο· τείρετο δ' αἰνῶς.
 τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Ἴρις ἐλουῖσα ποδῆνεμος ἔξαγ' ὀμίλου,
 ἀχθομένην ὀδύνῃσι· μελαίνετο δὲ χροά καλόν.
 εὗρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θοῦρον Ἄρῃα 355
 ἥμενον· ἥερι δ' ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο, καὶ ταχέ' ἵππῳ·
 ἡ δὲ, γνύξ ἐριποῦσα, κασιγνήτοιο φίλοιο,
 πολλὰ λισσομένη, χρυσάμπυκας ἤτεεν ἵππους·

Φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαί τε με, δός τε μοι ἵππους,
 ὅφρ' ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκωμαι, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστί. 360
 λῆν ἄχθομαι ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνὴρ
 Τυδεΐδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἄν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.

ὣς φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρ' Ἄρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἵππους·
 ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε, ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἦτορ.
 παρ δέ οἱ Ἴρις ἔβρινε, καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσὶ, 365

Springing after her, wounded the extremity of her weak
 hand [through the skin,
 With his sharp spear. And immediately the spear pierced
 Through the ambrosial robe, which the Graces themselves
 had worked for her,—

At the extremity (of the hand) above the palm: and the
 immortal blood of the goddess flowed; [340

Ichor, such at least as flows in the case of the blessed gods.
 For they eat not bread, nor drink dark-coloured wine;
 On this account they are bloodless, and are called immortal.
 But she, loudly shrieking, let fall her son from her:

And him indeed Phœbus Apollo protected with his hands
 In a dark cloud, lest any of the Danaï, possessing swift
 horses, 345

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should
 take away his spirit. [far-reaching shout:

But after her Diomede, brave at the battle-cry, uttered a
 "Retreat, daughter of Jove, from war and the death-
 struggle.

Is it not enough, that thou cajolest weak women?

But, if thou at least wilt resort to war, truly I am of
 opinion that thou 350

Wilt shudder at war at all events, even if thou hear of it
 elsewhere." [and she was terribly exhausted.

Thus he spake; but she departed, distracted with pain,
 Her indeed, thereupon, the wind-footed Iris having taken,
 led forth from the throng, [fair skin.

Distressed with pains; and she was turned black as to her
 Then she found impetuous Mars sitting towards the left-
 hand 355

Of the fight; and his spear had been laid in a mist, and his
 two swift horses: [brother,

And she, falling on her knees, begged from her beloved
 Beseeching him much, his horses with golden head-pieces:

"Beloved brother, both help me out, and grant me thy
 horses, [immortals. 360

That I may go to Olympus, where is the seat of the
 Greatly am I distressed in a wound, with which a mortal
 man hath wounded me, [father Jove."

The son of Tydeus, who now certainly would even fight with
 Thus she spake: and to her accordingly Mars gave the
 horses with golden head pieces:

And she mounted the chariot, afflicted in her heart.

And Iris mounted beside her, and laid hold of the reins with
 her hands, 365

κῆρ ἀχέων, ὀδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ ὅιστὸς
ᾧμῳ ἐνὶ στιβαρῷ ἤλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν· 400

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφата φάρμακα πάσσω,ν,
ἡκέσατ'· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γε τέτυκτο.
σχέτλιος, ὀβριμοεργός, ὃς οὐκ ὅθετ' αἷσυλα ῥέζων,
ὃς τόξοισιν ἔκηδε θεοὺς, οἱ Ὀλυμπον ἔχουσι.
σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 405

νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἶδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος υἱός,
ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναιὸς, ὃς ἀθανάτοισι μάχοιτο,
οὐδέ τί μιν παῖδες προτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν,
ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτήτος.

τῷ νῦν Τυδείδης, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι, 410
φραζέσθω, μή τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σείῃ μάχηται.

μὴ δὴν Αἰγιάλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστήνη,
ἐξ ὕπνου γοόωσα φίλους οἰκῆας ἐγείρη,
κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
ἰφθίμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο. 415

ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ' ἰχῶ χειρὸς ὁμόργυν·
ἄλθετο χεῖρ, ὀδύνη δὲ κατηπιόωντο βαρεῖαι.

Αἰ δ' αὖτ' εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη,
κερτομίῳις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον·
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· 420

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ῥα τί μοι κεχολώσεται, ὃ ττι κεν εἶπω ;
ἦ μάλα δὴ τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιϊάδων ἀνιείσα
Τρῶσιν ἅμα σπένσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἔκπαγλ' ἐφίλησε,
τῶν τινα καρρρέζουσα Ἀχαιϊάδων ἐϋπέπλων,
πρὸς χρυσέῃ περόνῃ καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν. 425

Ὡς φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καί ῥα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσέην Ἀφροδίτην·

Οὐ τοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, δέδοται πολεμήϊα ἔργα·
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἡμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοιο.

Distressed at heart, pierced through with pains; and the
 arrow [his soul: 400
 Had been driven into his thick shoulder, and was disturbing
 But Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing remedies,
 Cured him; for indeed he had not been formed at all
 mortal at all events.

A frantick man (was he,) a doer of acts of violence, who did
 not feel concerned about performing unjust deeds,
 Who with his archery harassed the gods, who possess
 Olympus. [405

But the blue-eyed goddess Minerva set this man upon thee.
 Senseless (is he), nor does the son of Tydeus know this in
 his mind, [immortals,

That (that man) is not at all long-lived, who fights with the
 Neither at all do children on his knees call him father,
 On his coming from battle and the terrible death-struggle.
 Therefore now let the son of Tydeus, even if he is very
 strong, 410

Take thought, lest some one mightier than thou fight with
 him. [of Adrastus,

Lest for a long time Ægialea, the eminently prudent daughter
 The brave wife of the horse-taming Diomede, [domestics,
 Breaking out into lamentations from sleep, rouse her
 Regretting the loss of the husband of her virginity, the
 bravest of the Achæans." 415

She spake, I say, and with both hands wiped off the ichor
 from her hand:

The hand was healed, and the violent pains were mitigated.

But they, on the other hand, both Minerva and Juno,
 beholding them, [words;
 Were exciting Jupiter, the son of Saturn, with sarcastic
 And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva made a beginning of
 words to them: 420

"Father Jove, wilt thou then be at all angry with me for
 whatever I say? [Achæan women

Assuredly now Venus, while inciting some one of the
 To follow along with the Trojans, for whom she hath now
 shewn an excessive fondness,

Stroking some one of these well-robed Achæan women,
 Hath torn her delicate hand against her golden clasp." 425

Thus she spake; and the father, both of gods and men,
 smiled,

And so, having called golden Venus, he addressed her:

"Not to thee, my child, have warlike deeds been assigned:
 But do thou pursue the delightful affairs of marriage.

ταῦτα δ' Ἄρηϊ βοῶ καὶ Ἀθήνῃ πάντα μελήσει. 430

ᾧ οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον.

Αἰνεΐα δ' ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
γιγνώσκων, ὃ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων·
ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἄρ' οὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἴετο δ' αἰεὶ
Αἰνεΐαν κτείνειν, καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦσαι. 435

τρίς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
τρίς δέ οἱ ἐστυφελίξε φαεινὴν ἀσπίδ' Ἀπόλλων·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος,
δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·

Φράζεο, Τυδεΐδῃ, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν 440
ἴσ' ἔθελε φρονέειν. ἐπεὶ οὔποτε φῦλον ὁμοῖον
ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν, χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων.

ᾧ φάτο· Τυδεΐδης δ' ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω,
μῆνιν ἀλευόμενος ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.

Αἰνεΐαν δ' ἀπάτερθεν ὁμίλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλων 445

Περγάμῳ εἰν ἱερῇ, ὅθι οἱ νηὸς γε τέτυκτο·
ἦτοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντό τε, κύδαινό τε.

αὐτὰρ ὁ εἶδωλον τεῦξ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
αὐτῷ τ' Αἰνεΐα ἵκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον· 450

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' εἰδῶλῳ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ
δῆουν ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας

ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους, λαισήϊά τε πτερόεντα.

δὴ τότε θοῦρον Ἄρηα προσηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·

Ἄρες, Ἄρες, βροτολοιγέ, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα, 455

οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθὼν,

Τυδεΐδην, ὅς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο;

Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος.

ᾧ εἰπὼν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγάμῳ ἄκρῃ. 460

And all these things shall be matters of care to the prompt
Mars, and Minerva " 430

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another.
But Diomede, brave at the war-shout, rushed impetuously
upon Æneas, [hands over him :

Though knowing the way in which Apollo himself held his
But he in fact did not even stand in awe of the mighty god ;
but he was incessantly longing

To slay Æneas, and to strip off his renowned arms. 435

Thrice indeed he then rushed impetuously upon him,
wishing earnestly to slay him,

And thrice Apollo violently struck his glittering shield.

But when he had now made an onset against him the fourth
time, equal to a god. [him :

Then the far-darting Apollo terribly rebuking him, said to

" Beware, son of Tydeus, and retire, nor choose 440

To meditate equal things with the gods. Since the race of
the immortal

Gods, and of men moving on the earth is at no time alike "

Thus he spake ; and the son of Tydeus retired back a little,
shrinking from the rage of the far-darting Apollo.

But Apollo placed Æneas apart from the crowd 445

In sacred Pergamus, where a temple indeed had been built
to him :

Him in truth both Latona and missile-darting Diana¹

In the spacious shrine were both curing and restoring to
majesty.

But he, -Apollo of the silver bow- -formed a phantasm,

Both resembling Æneas himself, and such (as he was) in
his arms : 450

And accordingly around the phantasm the Trojans and the
noble Achæans

Were cutting in pieces the ox-hide well-rounded shields

And light leathern bucklers around each other's breasts.

Then indeed Phœbus Apollo addressed impetuous Mars.

" Mars, Mars, man-destroyer, polluted with blood, batterer
of walls, 455

Wouldest thou not now, having pursued after him, draw this
man away from the battle, [father Jove?

The son of Tydeus, who now indeed would even fight with

First indeed he wounded Venus, close to her, in the hand
by the wrist, [god."

And afterwards he made an onset on myself, equal to a

Thus having spoken, he indeed himself sat down on the
summit of Pergamus. 460

Τρῶας δὲ στίχας οὖλος Ἄρης ὥτρυνε μετελθὼν,
εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θοῶ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν
υἰάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο Διοτρεφέεσσι κέλευεν·

ᾧ υἱεῖς Πριάμοιο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
ἐς τί ἔτι κτείνεσθαι ἐάσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιοῖς ; 465

ἣ εἰσόκεν ἀμφὶ πύλῃσ' εὖ ποιητῆσι μάχωνται ;
κεῖται ἀνὴρ, ὃν τ' ἴσον ἐτίομεν Ἑκτορι δίῳ,
Αἰνείας, υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαο·
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ἐκ φλοίσβοιο σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἐταῖρον.

ὣς εἰπὼν, ὥτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. 470
ἔνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μάλα νείκεσεν Ἑκτορα δῖον.

Ἑκτορ, πῇ δὴ τοι μένος οἴχεται, ὃ πρὶν ἔχεσκες ;
φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἐξέμεν ἡδ' ἐπικούρων,
οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι, κασιγνήτοισί τε σοῖσι·
τῶν νῦν οὐ τιν' ἐγὼν ἰδέειν δύναμ' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι, 475
ἀλλὰ καταπτώσσουσι, κύνες ὥς ἀμφὶ λέοντα.

ἡμεῖς δ' αὖ μαχόμεσθ', οἷπερ τ' ἐπικούροι ἔνειμεν.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν, ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν, μάλα τηλόθεν ἤκω·
τηλοῦ γὰρ Λυκίῃ, Ξάνθῳ ἐπὶ δινῆεντι,
ἔνθ' ἄλοχόν τε φίλῃν ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον υἱόν, 480
καδὲ κτήματα πολλὰ, τά τ' ἔλδεται ὅς κ' ἐπιδευῆς.

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς Λυκίους ὀτρύνω, καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς
ἀνδρὶ μαχήσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὔτι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον,
οἶόν κ' ἡὲ φέροιεν Ἀχαιοὶ, ἣ κεν ἄγοιεν·
τῦνη δ' ἔστηκας, ἀτὰρ οὐδ' ἄλλοισι κελεύεις 485
λαοῖσι μενέμεν, καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὥρεσσι.

μήπως, ὥς ἀψῖσι λίνου ἀλόντε πανάγρου,
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε.
οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέρσουσ' εὖ ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμήν.
σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμαρ, 490
ἀρχοὺς λισσομένῳ τηλεκλητῶν ἐπικούρων,
νωλεμέως ἐχέμεν, κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν.

ὣς φάτο Σαρπηδῶν· δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἑκτορι μῦθος·

¹ This verse may be translated in connection with the preceding, *to defend*

But destructive Mars, having gone among them, urged on
the ranks of the Trojans. [Thracians :

Assimilating himself to Acamas, the active leader of the
And he encouraged the Jove-reared sons of Priam :

"O sons of Priam, the Jove-reared king,

How long still will ye permit the people to be slaughtered by
the Achæans? 465

(Shall it be) until they fight about the well-built gates?

A hero is prostrate—and (one) whom we honoured equally
with noble Hector,—

Æneas, the son of the great-hearted Anchises. [battle."

But come let us save our brave companion from the din of

Having thus spoken, he excited the strength and soul of
each 470

Then, farther, Sarpedon greatly reproved the noble Hector.

"Hector, where now is thy might gone, which before
thou hadst?

Thou saidst, in a manner, that, thou wouldest hold the city
without (thy own) tribes and the auxiliaries,

Alone, with thy brothers in law, and thine own brothers

Not any one of whom am I now able to see or to observe, 475

But they are cowering, just as dogs around a lion.

But we on the other hand fight, and whoever of us are in
(the place) as auxiliaries [distance :

For I also, being an auxiliary, am come from a very great

For Lycia is at a great distance, upon the eddying Xanthus,

Where I left both my wife and infant son, 480

And (left) many possessions, and (those) which whoever is
in want, wishes for.

Yet even thus I urge on the Lycians, and am myself eager

To fight with any man Yet I have not any thing here such.

As the Achæans would either carry off or drive away;

But thou standest, and dost not even urge the other 485

Troops to remain firm, and to defend their partners.¹

(Beware) lest by any means having been taken as in the
meshes of an all-catching net,

Ye become a spoil and a gain to hostile men,

And they quickly destroy your well-inhabited city.

But all these things ought to be objects of care (to thee)
both night and day, 490

Entreating the commanders of the far-summoned allies,

To hold themselves in perseverance, and to lay aside harsh
reproof." [of Hector

Thus spake Sarpedon; and the speech stung the soul

their partners, lest &c.

πύτिका δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τείχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε·
 πᾶλλων δ' ὕξέα δοῖρα, κατὰ στρατὸν ὄχετο πάντα, 495
 ὑτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φίλοπιν αἰνὴν.
 οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντῖαι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ὁλλέες, οἳ δὲ φόβηθεν.
 Ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἱερὰς κατ' ἁλῶος,
 ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ 500
 κρίνη, ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων, καρπὺν τε καὶ ἄχνας·
 αἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμιαί· ὥς τότε Ἀχαιοὶ
 λευκοὶ ὑπερθε γέγοντα κονισάλῳ, ὅν ῥα δι' αὐτῶν
 οὐρανὸν ἐς πολὺχαλκον ἐπέπληγεν πόδες ἵππων,
 ἀψ' ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἥνιοχῆες. 505
 οἳ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον. ἀμφὶ δὲ νίκτα
 θοῖρος Ἄρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ, Τρῳεσσιν ἄρηγων,
 πάντοσ' ἐποικόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἐκραΐαιεν ἐφετμὰς
 Φοῖβον Ἀπὸλλωνος χρυσαύρου, ὅς μιν ἀνώγει
 Τρῳσὶν θυμὸν ἐγείραι, ἐπεὶ ἶδε Πηλλᾶδ' Ἀθήνην 510
 οἰχομένην· ἥ γάρ ῥα πέλε Δαναοῖσιν ἄρηγών.
 αὐτὸς δ' Αἰνείαν μάλα πόνος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο
 ἦκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βύβη ποιμένι λαῶν.
 Αἰνείας δ' ἐτάροισι μεθίστατο· τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
 ὥς εἶδον ζῶιν τε καὶ ἄρτεμέα προσιόντα, 515
 καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα· μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὐ τι·
 οὐ γὰρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, ὃν Ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν,
 Ἄρης τε βροταλοιογός, Ἔρις τ' ἄμοτον μεμανία.
 τοὺς δ' Αἶαντε δύο καὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Διομήδης
 ὦτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν. αἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 520
 οὔτε βίας Τρώων ἵπεδείδισαν, οὔτε ἰωκὰς·
 ἀλλ' ἔμενον, νεφέλῃσιν ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων
 νηνεμῆς ἔστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπέλοισιν ὄρεσσιν
 Ἀτρείδας, ὅφρ' εὐδῇσι μένος Βορέας, καὶ ἄλλων
 ζαχρειῶν ἀνέμων, ὅτε νέφεα σκιόεντα 525
 πνοιῇσι λιγυρῇσι διασκιδνῶσιν ἄντες·

And immediately he leaped from the chariot with his arms
 to the ground, [in every direction, 495
 And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
 Urging them to fight, and roused up the dreadful din of battle.
 And they were wheeled about, and stood in opposition
 against the Achæans. [body, and were not terrified.
 But the Argives stood their ground against them in a close
 And just as the wind carries the chaff along the sacred
 threshing grounds, [Ceres 500
 While men are winnowing, and (at the time) when yellow
 Separates both the grain and the chaff, the winds urging it
 along: [at that time the Achæans
 And they, the heaps of chaff, become white from above; so
 Became white from above by the dust which, in fact, the feet
 Of the horses struck up to the brazen-founded heaven
 through them, [charioteers were turning back, 505
 As (the Trojans) mingled with them back again; and the
 And these advanced the strength of their hands straight on.
 But impetuous Mars
 Cast a covering of night over the battle, aiding the Trojans,
 Going about in every direction, and he fulfilled the commands
 of the other,
 Phœbus Apollo of the golden sword, who had bidden him
 To arouse the spirit of the Trojans, when he saw Pallas
 Minerva 510
 Departing: for she, in fact, was an auxiliary to the Danaï.
 And he himself sent forth Æneas from his very rich
 Shrine, and inspired strength into the breast of the shepherd
 of his tribes. [were delighted,
 But Æneas placed himself among his companions; and they
 When they saw him approaching, both alive and sound, 515
 And having good strength: they did not indeed however
 question him at all: [silver-bow was stirring up,
 For a different toil forbade them, which the bearer of the
 And man-destroying Mars, and Discord insatiably raging.
 But those—the Danaï—the two Ajaxes and Ulysses and [520
 Diomedes were rousing to war. But they even of themselves
 Dreaded neither the strength nor the battle-cries of the
 Trojans: [of Saturn,
 But awaited them, like the clouds, and those, which the son
 During a calm, has caused to stand on lofty-topped moun-
 tains [the other
 Without motion, as long as sleeps the force of Boreas, and
 Impetuous winds, which, blowing with shrill blasts, 525
 Disperse the overshadowing clouds;

ὥς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον, οὐδὲ φέβοντο.

Ἀτρείδης δ' ἂν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα, πολλὰ κελεύων·

ὦ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἐστέ, καὶ ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔλεσθε,
ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας. 530

αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλείονες σόοι, ἥ ἐπέφανται·

φευγόντων δ' οὐτ' ἄρ κλέος ὄρνυται, οὔτε τις ἀλκή.

Ἦ, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς· βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,
Αἰνεΐεω ἔταρον μεγαθύμου, Δηϊκόωντα

Περγασίδην, ὃν Τρῶες ὁμῶς Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι 535

τίον, ἐπεὶ θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι·

τόν ῥα κατ' ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·

ἣ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἷσατο καὶ τῆς,

νειαίρῃ δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστήρος ἔλασσε.

δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 540

Ἐνθ' αὐτ' Αἰνεΐας Δαναῶν ἔλεν ἄνδρας ἀριστους,

υἷε Διοκλῆος, Κρήθωνά τε, Ὀρσίλοχόν τε·

τῶν ῥα πατήρ μὲν ἔναιεν ἐϋκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρῇ,

ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο· γένος δ' ἦν ἐκ ποταμοῖο

Ἀλφειοῦ, ὅστ' εὐρὺ ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης. 545

ὃς τέκετ' Ὀρσίλοχον πολέεσσ' ἄνδρεςσιν ἄνακτα·

Ὀρσίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆα μεγάθυμον·

ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμάονε παῖδε γενέσθην.

Κρήθων, Ὀρσίλοχός τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.

τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἠβήσαντε μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν 550

Ἴλιον εἰς εὐπῶλον ἄμ' Ἀργείοσιν ἐπέσθην,

τιμὴν Ἀτρείδῃσ', Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,

ἀρνυμένῳ· τὼ δ' αὖθι τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν.

Οἷω τώ γε λέοντε δύω ὄρεος κορυφῇσιν

ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ, βαθείης τάρφεσιν ὕλης· 555

τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βόας καὶ ἵφια μῆλα

σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραίζετον, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτὼ

ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμῃσι κατέκταθεν ὀξείῃ χαλκῷ.

τοίῳ τὼ χεῖρεςσιν ὑπ' Αἰνεΐαιο δαμέντε

καππεσέτην, ἐλάττησιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῇσι. 560

Thus the Danaï steadily awaited the Trojans, nor were they
dismayed. [tude, greatly encouraging them :

But the son of Atreus was going about through the multi-
"O friends, be men, and take (to yourselves) a stout heart,
And feel shame towards each other in the strongly contested
conflicts. 530

When men feel shame, more are safe than are slain ;
But, when they fly, neither glory, in fact, arises (from it),
nor any succour." [a foremost-fighting man,

He said, and quickly hurled with his spear ; and he struck
The companion of the high-souled Æneas, Deïcoon,
The son of Pergasus, whom the Trojans honoured equally
with the sons 535

Of Priam, since he was prompt at fighting among the fore-
most : [shield ;

So him the ruler Agamemnon struck with his spear on his
But that did not keep off the dart, but it penetrated forward
even through it, [belly.

And he drove it through the belt in the lower part of the
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. 540

Then, next, Æneas slew very brave men of the Danaï,
The two sons Diocleus, both Crethon and Orsilochus :
Their father moreover dwelt in well built Pheræ, [the river
Rich in the means of living ; and their descent was from
Alpheus, which also flows extensively through the land of
the Pyliaus, 545

Who begat Orsilochus, a king to many men :
And so Orsilochus begat the high-souled Diocleus :
And from Diocleus were produced twin sons, [fighting.
Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in every kind of
These two indeed accordingly, having attained the vigour of
manhood, went along with the Argives 550

In black ships to horse-feeding Ilium,
Seeking to gain satisfaction for the sons of Atreus, Aga-
memnon and

Menelaus ; but there the hand of death enveloped those two.

Just as those two lions at least on the summits of a mountain
Have been reared under their dam, in the thick glades of a
deep wood : 555

Which indeed, further, carrying off oxen and fat sheep,
Lay waste the stalls of men, till they two themselves also
Are slain with the sharp brass in the hands of men. [Æneas,
Such these two, having been subdued beneath the hands of
Fell down, like lofty pine trees. 560

τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, κεκορυθμένος αἶθοπι χαλκῷ,
σείων ἐγχείην· τοῦ δ' ὤτρυνε μένος Ἄρης,
τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἰνεΐας δαμείη.

Τὸν δ' ἶδεν Ἀντίλοχος μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱός· 565
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων· περὶ γὰρ διέ ποιμένι λαῶν,
μή τι πάθῃ, μέγα δέ σφας ἀποσφήλειε πόνοιο.

τὼ μὲν δὴ χεῖράς τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὀξυόεντα
ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἐχέτην, μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι·
Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν· 570
Αἰνεΐας δ' οὐ μείνε, θοός περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής,
ὥς εἶδε δύο φῶτε παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντε.

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
τὼ μὲν ἄρα δειλὴν βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἐταίρων·
αὐτὼ δὲ στρεφθέντε, μετὰ πρώτοισι μαχέσθην. 575

Ἐνθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην, ἀτάλαντον Ἄρηϊ,
ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
ἑσταότ' ἐγχεῖ νύξε, κατὰ κληῖδα τυχήσας·

Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ' ἡνίοχον, θεράποντα 580
ἐσθλὸν, Ἀτυμνιάδην, (ὁ δ' ὑπέστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους,)
χερμαδίῳ ἀγκῶνα τυχὼν μέσον· ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρῶν
ἡνία λεύκ' ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίῃσιν.

Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαίξας ξίφει ἤλασε κόρσην·
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρου 585
κύμβαχος ἐν κονίῃσιν, ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὤμους
δηθὰ μάλ' ἐστήκει, τύχε γάρ ῥ' ἀμάθοιο βαθείης,
ὄφρ' ἵππῳ πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κονίῃσι·
τοὺς δ' ἵμας Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἤλας Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ Pylæmenes is mentioned again in the battle at the ships. But they are supposed to be different persons of one name. There he is called a king, and here a leader only.

But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, pitied these two
 having fallen; [darkly-shining brass,
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed with
 Shaking his spear. and Mars urged on his courage,
 Planning this, that he might be subdued under the hands
 of Æneas. [saw; 565

But him Antilochus, the son of the high-souled Nestor,
 And he went through the foremost fighters, for he was
 exceedingly afraid for the shepherd of tribes,
 Let he should suffer any thing, and greatly cause them to
 fail of their toil.

These two indeed now held both their hands and
 Sharp spears, opposite to one another, eager to fight:
 But Antilochus placed himself beside the shepherd of his
 tribes very close to him: 570

And Æneas did not remain, although he was an impetuous
 warrior,

When he saw two men remaining beside each other.
 But when therefore they had pulled back the dead bodies
 to the army of the Achæans,

They accordingly placed those two unfortunate men indeed
 in the hands of their companions;

But they themselves having turned back fought among the
 foremost. 575

Then they slew Pylæmenes,¹ equal to Mars,
 The leader of the high-souled shield bearing Paphlagonians.
 Him indeed, I say, the spear-famed Menelaus, the son of
 Atreus, [the collar bone.

Pierced with his spear while standing, having hit him on
 And Antilochus struck the charioteer Mydon, his good 580
 Attendant, the son of Atymneus;—but he was turning
 round the solid-hoofed horses—

Having struck him with a hand-stone on the middle of his
 elbow and so out of his hands

The reins, white with ivory, fell on the ground in the dust.
 And so Antilochus, having darted forward upon him, struck
 him on the temple with his sword:

But he gasping for breath fell out from the well-wrought
 chariot 585

Head-foremost in the dust, and upon his forehead and
 shoulders [deep sand, —

He stood a very long time, for, in fact, he chanced upon
 Till the two horses, having struck him, cast him on the
 ground in the dust. [Achæans.

But these Antilochus lashed, and drove to the army of the

Τοὺς δ' Ἑκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 590
 κεκληγώς· ἅμα δὲ Τρώων εἶποντο φάλαγγες
 καρτεραί· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφὶν Ἄρης καὶ πότνι' Ἐνυώ·
 ἢ μὲν, ἔχουσα Κυδοιμὸν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτήτος·
 Ἄρης δ' ἐν παλάμῃσι πελώριον ἔγχος ἐνώμα·
 φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν προσθ' Ἑκτορος, ἄλλοτ' ὀπισθε. 595

Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ῥίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἰὼν πολέος πεδίοιο,
 στήῃ ἐπ' ὠκυρόῳ ποταμῷ ἄλαδε προρέοντι,
 ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὀπίσσω·
 ὥς τότε Τυδεΐδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἶπέ τε λαῷ· 600

ὦ φίλοι, οἷον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἑκτορα δῖον
 αἰχμητὴν τ' ἔμεναι, καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.
 τῷ δ' αἰεὶ πάρα εἷς γε θεῶν, ὃς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει·
 καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κείνος Ἄρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
 ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρῶας τετραμμένοι αἰὲν ὀπίσσω 605
 εἵκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεαινέμεν ἱφί μάχεσθαι.

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἤλύθον αὐτῶν.
 ἔνθ' Ἑκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,
 εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἑόντε, Μενέσθην, Ἀγχίαλόν τε.
 τῷ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 610
 στήῃ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
 καὶ βάλεν Ἀμφιον Σελάγου υἱὸν, ὃς ῥ' ἐνὶ Παισῷ
 ναῖε πολυκτῆμων, πολυλήϊος· ἀλλὰ ἐ Μοῖρα
 ἦγ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πριάμόν τε καὶ υἱας·
 τὸν ῥα κατὰ ζωστήρα βάλε Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 615
 νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ πάγῃ δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών. ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
 τεύχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχευαν
 ὀξέα, παμφανόωντα· σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ λάξ προσβὰς ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεον ἔγχος 620

But Hector perceived them among the ranks, and hurried
against them, 590

Having uttered a cry; and along with him the brave
phalanxes of the Trojans [Bellona:

Followed; and moreover Mars led them, and the awful
She indeed having with her shameless Tumult of deadly fight;
But Mars was brandishing in his hands his enormous spear:
And at one time indeed he ranged about before Hector, at
another behind him. 595

But him Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, having seen,
shuddered,

And as when a helpless man, having gone over a vast plain,
Stands on the edge of a rapid-flowing river, running forwards
to the sea,

Having seen it rippling with foam, and has run back again;
So at that time did the son of Tydeus retreat, and he spake
to his people: 600

“O friends, in what a way now do all admire the noble
Hector,

That he is both a spear-man, and a courageous warrior.

But (there is) ever beside him one at least of the gods, who
wards off destruction: [man.”

And now yonder Mars (is) beside him, like to a mortal
But retreat backwards, ever being turned towards 605
The Trojans, and do not desire to fight vigorously with gods.”

Thus then he spake: but the Trojans approached very
near to them.

Then Hector slew two men, skilled in fight,

(Both) being in one chariot, Menesthes and Anchialus.

But these two the mighty Telamonian Ajax pitied, having
fallen, 610

And having advanced very near, he stood, and hurled with
his glittering spear,

And struck Amphius, the son of Selagus, who indeed dwelt
In Pæsus, abounding in possessions, abounding in corn-
fields; but him fate

Conducted to both Priam and his sons, to bring succour:

Him, I say, the Telamonian Ajax struck on the belt, 615
And the long lance was fixed in the lower part of his belly.

And having fallen he made a heavy loud noise. But the
other—the illustrious Ajax, ran upon him, [spears

To strip off his arms; but the Trojans poured upon him
Sharp, all-glittering: and his shield received upon it many.

Then he, having stepped on him with his heel, drew the
brazen spear 620

ἐσπάσατ'. οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ὦμοιῖν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσι.

δεῖσε δ' ὄγ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οἳ πολλοί τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε' ἔχοντες,
οἳ ἐ, μέγαν περ ἐόντα καὶ ἱφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν,
ῥωσαν ἀπὸ σφείων. ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμήχθη.

625

ὣς οἳ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
Τληπόλεμον δ' Ἡρακλείδην, ἧῦν τε, μέγαν τε,
ῥωσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπηδὸνι Μοῖρα κραταιή·
οἳ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
υἱὸς θ', υἱωνὸς τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,
τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·

630

Σαρπηῆδον, Λυκίων βουληφόρε, τίς τοι ἀνάγκη
πτώσσειν ἐνθάδ', ἐόντι μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτί;
ψευδόμενοι δέ σε φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγιόχοιο
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν,
οἳ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.

635

ἀλλ' οἶόν τινα φασὶ βίην Ἡρακληεῖην
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα, θρασυμέμοννα, θυμολέοντα;
ὅς ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν, ἔνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος,
ἐξ οἷης σὺν νηυσὶ καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισιν,
'Ιλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ' ἀγυιάς.
σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμὸς, ἀποφθινύθουσι δὲ λαοί·
οὐδέ τί σε Τρώεσσιν οἶομαι ἄλκαρ ἔσεσθαι,
ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσί,
ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἐμοὶ δμηθέντα πύλας Ἀῖδαο περήσειν.

640

645

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν, Λυκίων ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ηὔδα·
Τληπόλεμ', ἦτοι κείνος ἀπώλεσεν Ἴλιον ἱρὴν,
ἀνέρος ἀφραδίῃσιν ἀγανού Λαομέδοντος,
ὅς ῥά μιν εὖ ἔρξαντα κακῶ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ,
οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵππους, ὧν εἵνεκα τηλόθεν ἦλθε·
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν

650

From the corpse ; but not so was he yet able to take away
from his shoulders [darts.

His other beautiful arms, for he was hard pressed with
And he dreaded the vigorous defence of the exalted Trojans,
Who, both numerous and brave, stood against him holding
their spears,

Who drove him, although he was mighty, and strong and 625
Renowned, away from them : and he was harrassed, as he
retreated. [conflict.

Thus they indeed were toiling in the sharply-contested
But powerful fate roused Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules,
both brave

And mighty, against the godlike Sarpedon : [near, 630
And when they, advancing against each other, were now
Both the son and the grandson of the cloud-collecting Jove,
Tlepolemus also first addressed a speech to the other :

“Sarpedon, counsellor of the Lycians, what necessity is
there for thee [battle?

To crouch through fear here, being a man inexperienced in
And lying they say that thou art the offspring of Ægis-
bearing 635

Jove, since thou art far inferior to those men,
Who were descended from Jove in the time of former men.
But what kind of one do they say that the strong Hercules
Was,—my father, a steady-couraged, lion hearted man?

Who once having come hither on account of the horses of
Laomedon, 640

With six ships alone and a small number of men,
Sacked the city of Ilium, and widowed its streets?

But thou (hast) a cowardly spirit indeed, and thy forces are
wasting away. [Trojans,

Nor do I think that thou wilt be at all a defence to the
After having come from Lycia, not even if thou art very
strong, 645

But that, having been subdued by me, thou wilt pass through
the gates of Pluto.”

But to him on the other hand Sarpedon, leader of the
Lycians, spake in reply

“Tlepolemus, assuredly he destroyed sacred Ilium,
From the inconsiderate conduct of the man, the renowned
Laomedon, [done him kindness, 650

Who, I say, assailed him with a harsh speech, when he had
And did not repay the horses, on account of which he came
from a long distance

But to thee I say that death and black fate will here

ἐξ ἐμέθεν τείξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα
εὖχος ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ' Ἀΐδι κλυτοπόλῳ.

ὣς φάτο Σαρπηδῶν· ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλιον ἔγχος 655

Τληπόλεμος. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμαρτῇ δοῖρατα μακρὰ
ἐκ χειρῶν ἦϊξαν· ὁ μὲν βάλεν αἰχένα μέσσον
Σαρπηδῶν, αἰχμὴ δὲ διαμπερές ἦλθ' ἀλεγεινὴ
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νύξ ἐκάλυψε.

Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερόν ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ 660

βεβλήκει· αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσσυτο μαιμώωσα,
ὥστέω ἐγχριμφθεῖσα, πατὴρ δ' ἔτι λοιγὸν ἄμυνεν.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα διῶι ἐταῖροι
ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρυνε δὲ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν
ἐλκόμενον, τὸ μὲν οὔτις ἐπεφράσατ', οὐδ' ἐνόησε 665
μηροῦ ἐξερύσαι, δόρυ μείλιον, ὅφρ' ἐπαβαίη,
σπενδύντων. τυῖον γὰρ ἔχον πύνοι ἀμφιέποντες.

Τληπόλεμον δ' ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ

ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· νύησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς, 670

τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμνησε δὲ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ

μερμήριξε δ' ἔπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,

ἢ προτέρω Διὸς υἱὸν ἐριγδούποιο διώκοι,

ἢ ὅγε τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

οὐδ' ἦρ' Ὀδυσσῆι μεγαλήτορι μῆρσιμον ἦεν, 675

ἱφθιμον Διὸς υἱὸν ἀποκτάμεν ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ.

τῷ ῥα κατὰ πληθὺν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη.

ἔνθ' ὅγε Κοίρανον εἶλεν, Ἀλᾶστορά τε, Χρόμιόν τε.

Ἄλκανδρόν θ', Ἀλιόν τε, Νοήμονά τε, Πρύτανίν τε.

καὶ νύ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς, 680

εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νύησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκοριθμένος αἶθοπι χαλκῷ.

δείμα φέρων Δανααῖσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι

Σαρπηδῶν, Διὸς υἱός, ἔπος δ' ἰλοφιδνὸν ἔειπε·

Result from me, and that, having been subdued beneath
my spear, [Pluto."]

Thou wilt give glory to me, and thy soul to horse-lamed
Thus spake Sarpedon: but the other—Tlepolemus, raised
his ashen 655

Spear, and their long lances indeed simultaneously
Flew impetuously from their hands: the one indeed—Sar-
pedon, struck the middle of

His neck, and the anguish-causing point went quite through;
And the other—gloomy darkness shrouded over his eyes.

But, further, Tlepolemus had struck his left thigh with his
long 660

Spear, and the point had been hurried through, moving
violently, [warded off destruction.

Having been forced close to the bone, but his father still
So the one party indeed,—his noble companions, bore
forth the god-like [him

Sarpedon from the battle; but the long spear distressed
As he was dragged along, which indeed not any one took
notice of, nor thought 665

Of drawing out from his thigh, the ashen spear, they being
busily engaged that [were having.

He might mount: for such was the toil that those about him
And on the other side the well-greaved Achæans bore forth
Tlepolemus from the battle, and the noble Ulysses, pos-
sessing a daring

Soul, perceived it, and his heart was agitated in him. 670
And then he weighed in his mind and in his soul,

Whether he should further pursue the son of the loud-
sounding Jove, [majority of the Lycians.

Or he should take away their spirit from those—the
But not in fact was it decreed by fate for the great-hearted
Ulysses

To slay with his sharp brass the valiant son of Jove. 675
On that account accordingly Minerva directed his soul to
the main body of the Lycians.

Then he slew Coeranus, and Alastor, and Chromius,
And Alexander, and Halius, and Noemon, and Prytanis.

And now the noble Ulysses would have slain still more of
the Lycians [perceived him. 680

If, in fact, the mighty helmet-waving Hector had not quickly,
And he went through the foremost fighters armed with
darkly-shining brass,

Bringing terror to the Danai: and so Sarpedon, son of Jove,
Was delighted at his approach, and uttered (this) mournful
speech:

Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἐάσης
 κείσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον. ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν 685
 ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ· ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἔγωγε
 νοστήσας οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,
 εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.

Ὡς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ,
 ἀλλὰ παρήϊξε, λελημένος, ὅφρα τάχιστα 690
 ὤσαιοτ' Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἐταῖροι
 εἶσαν ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλεῖ φηγῶ·
 ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μείλινον ὥσε θύραζε
 ἴφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλος ἦεν ἐταῖρος· 695
 τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχὴν, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλὺς.
 αὐτὶς δ' ἀμπνύνθη, περὶ δὲ πνοιῇ Βορέας
 ζώγρει ἐπιπνεῖουσα κακῶς κεκαφῆότα θυμόν.

Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπ' Ἀρηϊ καὶ Ἴκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ
 οὔτε ποτὲ προτρέποντο μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν, 700
 οὔτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ· ἀλλ' αἰὲν ὀπίσσω
 χάζονθ', ὥς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσιν Ἀρηα.

Ἐνθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενάριξαν
 Ἴκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πάϊς καὶ χάλκεος Ἀρης ;
 ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ', ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον Ὀρέστην, 705
 Τρῆχόν τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον, Οἰνόμαόν τε,
 Οἰνοπίδην θ' Ἑλενον, καὶ Ὀρέσβιον αἰολομίτρην,
 ὃς ῥ' ἐν ὕλῃ ναίεσκε, μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλῶς,
 λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι· παρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι
 ναῖον Βοιωτοὶ, μάλα πίονα δῆμον ἔχοντες. 710

Τοὺς δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη
 Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμινῃ,
 αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
 ἦ ῥ' ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάω, 715
 Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,

¹ Literally, *out of doors*.

² i. e. retreated with their faces towards the enemy.

³ Literally, *reclined against*.

"Son of Priam, do not, I pray, suffer me to lie a prize
To the Danai, but succour me. Afterwards may life also
quit me 685

In your city, since I, at least, was not destined, it seems,
Having returned home to my dear native land,
To gladden both my dear wife and infant son!"

Thus he spake: but him helmet-waving Hector did not
address at all,
But rushed by, ardently excited, that as soon as possible 690
He might repulse the Argives, and take away the spirit
from many.

So they indeed, his noble companions, placed the god-like
Sarpedon beneath the very beautiful beech-tree of Ægis-
bearing Jove; [companion,

And thereupon the valiant Pelagon, who was his beloved
Drew forth¹ for him from his thigh the ashen spear: 695
But him his breath left, and a mist had been diffused over
his eyes: [breathing.

But he again respired, and the breeze of the north-wind,
Around upon him, revived him, miserably panting in spirit.

But the Argives before Mars and Hector armed with brass
Neither² at any time were turned forward towards the black
ships, 700

Nor at any time moved forward against them in battle; but
continually receded [Trojans.

Backwards, as they understood that Mars was with the

Then whom first, and whom last did both Hector,
The son of Priam, and the brazen Mars deprive of life?

The godlike Teuthras, and moreover the horse-driving
Orestes, 705

And Trechus, an Ætolian warrior, and Cnomaus,
And Helenus, the son of Cénops and Oresbius wearing a
girdle of various colours,

Who indeed dwelt in Hyla, having much concern with wealth,
Adjoining³ the lake Cephissus: and beside him dwelt

The other Bœotians occupying a very opulent district. 710
And when then the white-armed goddess Juno perceived
these

Destroying the Argives in the hard conflict, [words:
She immediately addressed to Minerva (these) winged

"Gods! O child of Ægis-bearing Jove, unwearied one,
Of a truth, seemingly, we made that promise in vain to
Menelaus, 715

That he should return, having destroyed the well-fortified
Ilium,

εἰ οὕτω μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὖλον ἼΑρηα.

ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῶϊ μεδώμεθα θούριδος Ἀλκῆς.

ὣς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

ἣ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους 720

ἼΗρη, πρέσβα θεὰ, θυγάτηρ μέγαλοιο Κρόνοιο.

ἼΗρη δ' ἄμφ' ὀχέεσσι θοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα

χάλκεα, ὀκτάκνημα, σιδηρέῳ ἄξονι ἄμφις·

τῶν ἦτοι χρυσέῃ ἵτις ἄφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν

χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα, προσαρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι· 725

πλήμναι δ' ἀργύρου εἰσὶ περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν·

δίφρος δὲ χρυσεόισι καὶ ἀργυρέοισιν ἱμάσιν

ἐντέταται· δοιαί δὲ περίδρομοι ἄντυγές εἰσι·

τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ῥυμὸς πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ

δῆσε χρύσειον καλὸν ζυγόν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα 730

κάλ' ἔβαλε, χρύσει'· ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἼΗρη

ἵππους ὠκύποδας, μεμανῖ' ἔριδος καὶ αὐτῆς.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,

πέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν ἑάνδον πατρὸς ἐπ' οὐδαι,

ποικίλον, ὃν ῥ' αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν· 735

ἣ δὲ, χιτῶν' ἐνδύσα, Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο

τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσσετο δακρυόεντα,

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισι βάλετ' αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν,

δεινὴν, ἣν περὶ μὲν πάντη Φόβος ἐστεφάνωται·

ἐν δ' Ἔρις, ἐν δ' Ἀλκή, ἐν δὲ κρυόεσσα Ἰωκὴ· 740

ἐν δέ τε Γοργεῖη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου,

δεινὴ τε, σμερδνὴ τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον,

χρυσείην, ἑκατὸν πόλεων πρυλέεσσ' ἀραρυῖαν.

ἐς δ' ὄχευ φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο· λάζετο δ' ἔγχος 745

βριθὺ, μέγα, στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν

ἡρώων, τοῖσί τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη.

ἼΗρη δὲ μᾶστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵππους.

αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον Οὐρανοῦ, ἃς ἔχον Ὀραι,

If we allow pernicious Mars to rage thus. [ardent rescue."
 But come now, let us two also concern ourselves with the
 Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
 resist.

The one indeed going to work harnessed the horses with
 golden head pieces, 720

Juno, the awful goddess, daughter of the mighty Saturn.
 And Hebe quickly put about the chariot the curved, brazen,
 Eight-spoked wheels, to the iron axle-tree on both sides:
 Of these indeed the fellow (is) of gold, imperishable, but
 above it

(Are) brazen tires, fastened on, wonderful to be seen; 725
 And the circular naves on both sides are of silver;

And the body has been stretched on with golden and silver
 Thongs; and there are two circular rims;

And from it there was a pole of silver; but at the extremity
 She bound the beautiful golden yoke, and on it she laid 730
 The beautiful breast-bands of gold; but Juno, eager for the
 strife and battle-shout

Led under the yoke the swift-footed horses

But Minerva, the daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
 Let flow down indeed on the floor of her father her delicate,
 variegated [her hands: 735

Robe, which, moreover, she herself made and worked at with
 But she, having put on her tunic, accoutred herself with
 the arms

Of cloud-collecting Jove for the tearful war,
 And so she cast around her shoulders the Ægis, tasselled,
 Terrible, around which indeed Terror has been wreathed
 every way;

And on it (is) Contention, and on it (is) Fortitude, and on
 it (is) chilling Pursuit; 740

And on it also (is) the Gorgon head of the fearful Monster,
 Both terrifick and terrible, a portent of Ægis-bearing Jove.
 And upon her head she placed her four-coned helmet of
 spreading crest,

Golden, sufficient for the heavy-armed of a hundred cities.
 And she went up with her feet into the flaming chariot, and
 laid hold of the spear, 745

Ponderous, huge, strong, with which she subdues the ranks
 of heroick [powerful father, shall be enraged.

Men, and (of any) with whom she, the daughter of a
 And so Juno applied herself eagerly to the horses with the
 lash. [the Hours were keeping,

But the gates of Heaven grated of their own accord, which

- τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας Οὐρανὸς, Οὐλυμπὸς τε, 750
 ἡμὲν ἀνακλίνει πυκινὸν νέφος, ἣδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.
 τῇ ῥα δι' αὐτάων κεντρηνεκέας ἔχον ἵππους.
 εὖρον δὲ Κρονίωνα, θεῶν ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων,
 ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
 ἔνθ' ἵππους στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη 755
 Ζῆν' ὑπατον Κρονίδην ἐξείρετο, καὶ προσέειπε·
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίξῃ Ἄρει τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,
 ὅσσάτιόν τε καὶ οἶον ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
 μὰψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ; οἳ δὲ ἔκῃλοι
 τέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, 760
 ἄφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὃς οὐ τινα οἶδε θέμιστα.
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἣ ῥά τί μοι κεχολώσεται, αἵκεν Ἄρῃα
 λυγρῶς πεπληγυῖα μάχης ἐξ ἀποδίωμαι ;
 Τῇ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 ἄγρῃ μάν οἳ ἔπορσον Ἀθηναίην ἀγελείην, 765
 ἣ ἐ μάλιστ' εἴωθε κακῆς ὀδύνῃσι πελάζειν.
 ὣς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·
 μάστιξε δ' ἵππους· τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
 μεσσηγὺς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
 ὅσσον δ' ἡεροιδὲς ἀνὴρ ἶδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, 770
 ἡμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύσσων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον,
 τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ὑψηχέες ἵπποι.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἵξον, ποταμῷ τε ῥέοντε,
 ἦχι ῥοὰς Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἠδὲ Σκάμανδρος,
 ἔνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη, 775
 λύσας' ἐξ ὀχέων· περὶ δ' ἡέρα πουλὺν ἔχευε.
 τοῖσιν δ' ἀμβροσίην Σιμόεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.
 Αἰ δὲ βάτην τρήρῳσι πελειάσιν ἴθμαθ' ὁμοῖαι,
 ἀνδράσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαυῖαι.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἵκανον, ὅθι πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι 780

To whom has been entrusted the vast Heaven, and Olympus, 750

Both indeed to turn backward, and to place upon it the
thick cloud. [goaded forward.

This way accordingly through them they drove the horses
And they found the son of Saturn sitting apart from the
other gods,

On the highest summit of the many-ridged Olympus.

There the white armed goddess Juno having stopped her
horses, 755

Questioned supreme Jove, the son of Saturn, and addressed
him [account of these bold deeds,

"Father Jove, art thou not indignant with Mars on
(To think) how great at once, and what sort of a multitude
of Achæans he has destroyed,

Causelessly, and not according to propriety, but (so as to
be) a distress to me? But the others at their ease

Delight themselves, both Venus and silver-bow-bearing
Apollo, 760

Having let loose this frantick one, who knows not any
principles of justice. [against me if I, having grievously

Father Jove, wilt thou then assuredly be at all incensed
Wounded him, drive Mars away out of the battle?"

But her the cloud-collecting Jove replying addressed
Well, hasten, incite against him Minerva the Plunderer, 765
Who is especially accustomed to put him in the way of evil
pains." [disobey;

Thus he spake; nor did the white armed goddess Juno.
But she lashed the horses; and they two flew not unwilling
Between both the earth and the starry heaven.

And as far as a man sees with his eyes through the air, 770
Sitting on an eminence, looking over the wine-coloured deep,
So far do the high-sounding horses of the gods spring
forward. [rivers,

But when now they arrived at Troy, and the two flowing
Where the Simois and the Scamander join together their
streams, 775

There the white-armed goddess Juno stopped her horses,
Having loosened them from the chariot: and she diffused
around a thick mist. [to feed upon.

And the Simois caused to grow up for them ambrosial food
And they went like timid doves in their gait,

Eagerly bent to assist the Argive men.

But when now they were arrived accordingly, where the
greatest numbers and the most valiant 780

ἔστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο
 εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὠμοφάγοισιν,
 ἧ συσὶ κάπροισι. τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν·
 ἔνθα στᾶσ' ἦϋσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
 Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ,
 ὃς τόσον αὐδῆσασχ', ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα·

785

Αἰδῶς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγῆτοί.
 ὄφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 οὐδέποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
 οἷχνεσκον· κείνου γὰρ ἐδείδισαν ὄβριμον ἔγχος·
 νῦν δὲ ἐκάς πόλιος κοίλῃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχονται.

790

ὣς εἰποῦσ', ὥτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστον.
 Τυδεΐδῃ δ' ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 εὔρε δὲ τόν γε ἄνακτα παρ' ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφιν
 ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἰῶ·
 ἰδρῶς γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμῶνος
 ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου· τῷ τείρετο, κάμνε δὲ χεῖρα·
 ἂν δ' ἴσχων τελαμῶνα, κελαινεφές αἶμ' ἀπομόργνν·
 ἵππείου δὲ θεὰ ζυγοῦ ἥψατο, φώνησέν τε·

795

Ἥ οὐλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.

800

Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἦν δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητής.
 καὶ ῥ' ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εἴασκον,
 οὐδ' ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε τ' ἦλυθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας, πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας·
 δαίνυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκηλον.

805

αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων ὃν καρτερόν, ὥς τὸ πάρος περ,
 κούρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο· πάντα δ' ἐνίκα
 ῥῆϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦα.

σοὶ δ' ἦτοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρά θ' ἴσταμαι, ἡδὲ φυλάσσω,
 καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·

810

ἀλλὰ σευ ἡ κάματος πολυαῖξ γυῖα δέδυκεν,
 ἧ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον· οὐ σύ γ' ἔπειτα
 Τυδέος ἔκγονος ἐσσί, δαΐφρονος Οἰνείδαο.

¹ Literally, cooling.

Stood, being collected together round the mighty horse-taming

Diomede, like to raw-flesh-devouring lions, [exhausted;
Or wild boars, and (those) whose strength is not easily
There the white-armed goddess Juno having placed herself,
shouted aloud;

Having assimilated herself to the great-hearted brazen-voiced
Stentor, 785

Who vociferated as loud as other fifty:

"(It is) a shame, ye Argives, foul bye-words, men admirable in form (only). [war,

As long indeed as the noble Achilles used to resort to the
Never did the Trojans advance before the Dardanian

Gates; for they dreaded his massive spear; 790

But now far from the city they fight close to the hollow
ships." [of each:

Thus having spoken, she aroused the strength and spirit
And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva rushed impetuously
upon the son of Tydeus;

And she found that king indeed beside his horses and chariot,
Assuaging^l the wound which Pandarus inflicted upon him
with an arrow: 795

For the sweat was chafing him under the broad thong
Of his well-rounded shield; with this he was chafed, and
he was fatigued in his hand; [blood:

And raising the thong, he was squeezing out the dark-hued
But the goddess touched his horse yoke, and said aloud:

"Of a truth Tydeus begat a son little like to himself 800
Tydeus was small indeed as to person, yet a warrior.

And so, even when I suffered him not to fight,
Nor to rush with fierce looks to battle, when also he went
apart from the Achæans

As a messenger to Thebes, to the midst of many Cadmeans;
I exhorted him to feast quietly in the halls. 805

Nevertheless he, retaining his own brave soul, just as before,
Challenged the youth of the Cadmeans; and in every thing
overcame them

Easily; such a helper was I to him.

And thee of a truth indeed I both stand by, and guard,
And urge thee to fight with alacrity against the Trojans; 810
But either fatigue from excessive activity hath crept over
thy limbs,

Or else perhaps spiritless fear restrains thee; thou then
at least art

Not a descendant of Tydeus, the warlike son of Ceneus."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
γιγνώσκω σε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο. 815

τῷ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.
οὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον, οὔτε τις ὄκνος·
ἀλλ' ἔτι σὼν μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας.
οὐ μ' εἷας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ, εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, Ἀφροδίτη, 820
ἔλθῃς ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὐτάμεν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ.
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι, ἡδὲ καὶ ἄλλους
'Αργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλήμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας·
γιγνώσκω γὰρ Ἄρῃα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· 825
Τυδεΐδῃ Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
μήτε σύ γ' Ἄρῃα τὸν δείδιθι, μητέ τινα ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων· τοίη τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθός εἰμι.
ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐπ' Ἀρῇι πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους·
τύψον δέ σχεδίην, μηδ' ἄζεο θοῦρον Ἄρῃα 830
τοῦτον μαινόμενον, τυκτὸν κακὸν, ἄλλοπρόσαλλον.
ὃς πρώην μὲν ἐμοί τε καὶ Ἥρῃ στεῦτ' ἀγορεύων,
Τρῶσιν μάχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήξειν·
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὀμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.

ὣς φαμένη, Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥσε χαμᾶζε, 835
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσας· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσε,
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε παραὶ Διομήδεα δῖον
ἐμμεμνυῖα θεά· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φήγινος ἄξων
βριθοσύνη· δεινὴν γὰρ ἄγε θεὸν, ἄνδρα δ' ἄριστον.
λάζετο δὲ μᾶστιγα καὶ ἡνία Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 840
αὐτίκ' ἐπ' Ἀρῇι πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἐξενάριξεν,
Αἰτωλῶν ὄχ' ἄριστον, Ὀχησίου ἀγλαὸν υἷον·
τὸν μὲν Ἀρῆς ἐνάριξε μαιφόνος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
δὺν' Αἰῖδος κυνέην, μή μιν ἴδοι ὄβριμος Ἀρῆς. 845

ὣς δὲ ἶδε βροτολοιγὸς Ἀρῆς Διομήδεα δῖον,

¹ σχεδίην, i. e. κατα σχεδίην ὁρμην; or perhaps πλῆγην, with a blow inflicted near.

- ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἔασε
 κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτείνων ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ῥ' ἰθὺς Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 850
 πρόσθεν Ἄρης ὠρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγόν, ἥνία θ' ἵππων,
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, μεμαῶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι·
 καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 ᾤσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δῖφροιο ἐτώσιον αἶχθῆναι.
 δεύτερος αὖθ' ὠρμάτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης 855
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ· ἐπέρεισε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 νείατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μήτηρ.
 τῇ ῥά μιν οὔτα τυχών, διὰ δὲ χροά καλὸν ἔδασεν·
 ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὐτίς· ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἄρης,
 ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον, ἢ δεκάχιλοι 860
 ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρης.
 τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε, Τρῳάς τε,
 δείσαντας· τόσον ἔβραχ' Ἄρης, ἄτος πολέμοιο.
 Οἷη δ' ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβεννὴ φαίνεται ἀῆρ,
 καύματος, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσσαέος ὀρνυμένοιο· 865
 τοῖος Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ χάλκεος Ἄρης
 φαίνεθ', ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν, ἰὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὴν Ὀλυμπον·
 παρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο, θυμὸν ἠχεύων,
 δείξεν δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα, καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς, 870
 καὶ ῥ' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, σὺ νημεσίζη, ὄρων τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα·
 αἰεὶ τοι ῥίγιστα θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμέν,
 ἀλλήλων ἰύτῃτι, χάριν δ' ἀνδρεσσι φέροντες.
 σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα· σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κούρην 875
 οὐλομένην, ἣ τ' αἰὲν ἀήσιλα ἔργα μέμνηεν.
 ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰς Ὀλύμπῳ,
 σοὶ τ' ἐπιπείθονται, καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἕκαστος·
 ταύτην δ' οὔτ' ἔπει προτιβάλλειαι, οὔτε τι ἔργω,

Truly he indeed suffered the huge Periphas to lie
 There, where first killing him he despoiled him of his spirit,
 But he accordingly proceeded straight towards the horse-
 taming Diomede. [near, 850

And when they, advancing against each other, were now
 Mars first stretched forward over the yoke, and the reins
 of the horses,

With his brazen spear, eager to take away his spirit;
 And that indeed the blue-eyed goddess Minerva, having
 seized it with her hand, [motion in vain.

Turned away from out of the chariot so as to be set in
 Secondly afterwards Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
 made an onset 855

With his brazen spear; and Pallas Minerva drove it firmly
 Into the lowest part of the belly, where he was girt with
 his belt. [tore through his fair skin;

In that part, I say, having hit him, he wounded him, and
 And drew the spear out again; but he, the brazen Mars,
 roared,

As loud also as nine thousand or ten thousand men 860
 Shout in war, when joining the conflict of Mars.

And hereupon a tremor came over the others, both the
 Achæans and Trojans,

Being afraid: so loud roared Mars, the insatiable of war.

And just as a dark haze appears out of the clouds,
 (In time) of heat, from a blustering wind being raised: 865
 Such to Diomede, the son of Tydeus, the brazen Mars
 Appeared, together with the clouds, as he went to the
 spacious heaven.

And swiftly he arrived at the seat of the gods, lofty Olympus,
 And sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
 afflicted in his spirit, [orifice (of the wound), 870

And he shewed immortal blood, flowing down from the
 And so bewailing himself he spake (these) winged words:

"Father Jove, art thou not incensed, seeing these violent
 doings?

Truly we gods are always bearing the most appalling things,
 From one another's planning, and while conferring favour
 on men. [a senseless, mischievous 875

We are all at variance with thee; for thou hast begotten
 Daughter, and (one) to whom lawless deeds are ever a care.
 For all the others indeed, as many gods as there are in
 Olympus, [made subject to thee:

Are both obedient to thee, and we have been each of us
 But this one thou dost not check either by word, or at all
 by deed,

ἀλλ' ἀνιείς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγείναο παῖδ' αἰδῆλον· 880

ἢ νῦν Τυδέος υἱὸν ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα
μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.

Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ·
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος·
ἀλλὰ μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἦ τέ κε δηρὸν 885

αὐτοῦ πήματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῇσι νεκάδεσσιν,
ἦ κε ζῶς ἀμενηνὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῇσι.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
μήτι μοι, Ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεζόμενος μινύριζε.

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσὶ θεῶν, οἳ Ὀλυμπον ἔχουσιν. 890

αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πολέμοί τε, μάχαι τε.

μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν,

Ἥρης, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι·

τῷ σ' οἶω κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίησιν.

ἀλλ' οὐ μάν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἄλγε' ἔχοντα· 895

ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·

εἰ δέ τευ ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένευ' ὦδ' αἰδῆλος,

καί κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦσθα ἐνέρτερος Οὐρανιῶνων.

ὣς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγει ἰήσασθαι·

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφата φάρμακα πάσσω 900

ἠκέσατ'· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κατάθνητός γε τέτυκτο.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ὀπὸς γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν,

ὑγρὸν ἐὼν, μάλα δ' ὦκα περιτρέφεται κυκλώντι·

ὥς ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἰήσατο θοῦρον Ἄρηα.

τὸν δ' Ἥβη λούσε, χαρίεντα δὲ εἶματα ἔσσε. 905

παρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαίῳ.

Αἱ δ' αὖτις πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μέγαλοιο νέοντο,

Ἥρη τ' Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη,

παύσασαι βροτολοιγὸν Ἄρην ἀνδροκτασιῶων.

¹ The sudden operation of the remedy is well expressed by this similitude. It is necessary just to take notice, that they anciently made use of the juice or sap of a fig for runnet, to cause their milk to coagulate.

But encouragest her, since thou thyself didst beget (this)
destructive child: 880

Who bath now incited the over-bearing Diomede, the son
Of Tydeus, to be frantack against the immortal gods.
Venus indeed he first wounded in close combat on the hand
near the wrist

But then he rushed on me myself, equal to a god;
But my swift feet carried me away from before him:
(otherwise) certainly I should a long while 885

Have suffered miseries there among dreadful heaps of dead
bodies, [brass."

Or alive should have been strengthless from the blows of the
But him then the cloud-collecting Jove, looking with a
menacing air, addressed: [one to another.

"Do not whine at all to me, sitting beside me, shifter from
And thou art the most odious to me of the gods, who occupy
Olympus. 890

For ever both contention (is) dear to thee, and wars, and
battles. [thy mother,

To thee belongs the uncontrollable, unyielding spirit of
Juno, whom indeed I with difficulty subdue with words:

Therefore I think that thou art suffering these things through
her instigations. [pains still for a long time; 895

But, notwithstanding, I will not suffer thee to be enduring
For thou art an offspring from me, and thy mother bore
thee to me: [of any other at least of the gods,

But if thou hadst been born thus pernicious (as thou art),
Even long ago now thou wouldst have been lower than the
sons of Uranus."

Thus he spake, and ordered Pæon to heal him: [900
And Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing drugs,
Cured him: for he had not indeed been formed at all mortal
at any rate, [milk,

And as when fig-tree-juice,¹ being agitated, curdles the white
Which was liquid, and it is thickened round very rapidly
by him who mixes it;

So, I say, did he quickly heal impetuous Mars.

Then Hebe washed him, and put elegant robes on him. 905
And he sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
pleasing himself in his majesty. [Jove,

But the others returned again to the mansion of mighty
Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the Strong defender,
Having caused man-destroying Mars to cease from man-
slaughterings.

BOOK VI.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Episodes of Glaucus and Diomedes, and of Hector and Andromache.

The gods having left the field, the Grecians prevail; Helenus, the chief Augur of Troy, commands Hector to return to the city in order to appoint a solemn procession of the Queen and the Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva, to entreat her to remove Diomedes from the fight. The battle relaxing during the absence of Hector, Glaucus and Diomedes have an interview in the space between the two armies; and coming thus to the knowledge of the friendship and hospitality that existed between their ancestors, they make an exchange of their arms. Hector, having performed the orders of Helenus, prevails upon Paris to return to the battle, and taking a tender leave of his wife Andromache, hastens again to the field.

The scene is first in the field of battle, between the rivers Simoïs and Scamander, and then changes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ
'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ 'ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ζ.

ΤΡΩΩΝ δ' οἰώθη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή.
πολλὰ δ' ἄρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθ' ἵθυσε μάχη πεδίοιο,
ἀλλήλων ἰθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα
μεσσηγὺς Σιμόεντος ἰδὲ Ξάνθοιο ῥοάων.

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἕρκος Ἀχαιῶν, 5
Τρώων ῥῆξε φάλαγγα, φόως δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηκεν,
ἄνδρα βαλὼν, ὃς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
υἷὸν Ἐϋσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ', ἧῦν τε μέγαν τε.
τόν ῥ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασείης·
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω 10
αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν.

Ἄξυλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἔναιεν εὐκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσβῃ,
ἄφνειὸς βιότῳ, φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι·
πάντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν, ὁδῶ ἔπι οἰκία ναίων. 15
ἀλλὰ οἱ οὔτις τῶν γε τότε ἤρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον,
πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας· ἀλλ' ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὃς ῥα τόθ' ἵππων
ἔσκεν ὑψηνίοχος· τὼ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εὐρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἐξενάριξε· 20
βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πήδασον, οὓς ποτε Νύμφη
Νηῖς Ἀβαρβαρέη τέκ' ἀμύμονι Βουκολίῳ.
Βουκολίων δ' ἦν υἱὸς ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
πρεσβύτατος γενεῇ, σκότιον δέ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ.

¹ i. e. deliverance and hope.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK VI.

THEN the terrible din of battle of the Trojans and Achæans
was abandoned (by the gods). [across the plain,

And so oftentimes the fight went straight hither and thither
As they directed their brass-compacted spears at each other
Between the streams of the Simois and the Xanthus. [5

And first the Telamonian Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans,
Broke a phalanx of the Trojans, and caused light¹ to his
companions, [Thracians,

Having struck a man, who had been the bravest among the
Acamas, the son of Eussorus, both brave and strong.

Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of the helmet crested
with bushy horse-hair; [point 10

And he fixed (the spear) in his forehead, and so the brazen
Penetrated the bone within; and darkness enveloped him
on his eyes. [Axylus,

And further Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, slew
The son of Teuthranus, who dwelt in well-built Arisbe,
Rich in the means of living, and he was a friend to men;
For, inhabiting a dwelling by the way-side, he treated all in
a friendly way, 15

Nevertheless no one even of these, at that time, warded off
mournful destruction for him, [both of their spirit,
Placing himself in the way in front; but (Diomede) deprived
Himself and his servant Calesius, who in fact was then
The charioteer of his horses, and they both went under the
earth.

And Euryalus deprived of life Dresus and Opheltius; 20
And went after Æsepus and Pedasus, whom once the nymph
Abarharea, a Naiad, bore to the irreproachable Bucolion.
But Bucolion was the son of the illustrious Laomedon,
His eldest by birth, but his mother brought him forth
illegitimate.

ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ὅεσσι μίγῃ φιλότῃ καὶ εὐνῇ. 25

ἣ δ' ὑποκυσσαμένη διδυμάονε γείνατο παῖδε.

καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυῖα

Μηκιστηϊάδης, καὶ ἀπ' ὧμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα.

'Αστύαλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης.

Πιδύτην δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Περκώσιον ἐξενάριξεν 30

ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, Τεῦκρος δ' Ἀρετάονα δῖον.

'Αντίλοχος δ' Ἄβληρον ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ

Νεστορίδης· ἔλατον δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·

ναῖε δὲ, Σατνιόεντος εὐρῥεῖται παρ' ὄχθας,

Πήδασον αἰπείνῃν. Φύλακον δ' ἔλε Λήϊτος ἥρως 35

φεύγοντ'. Εὐρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἐξενάριξεν.

Ἄδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος

ζῶν ἔλ'· ἵππῳ γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένῳ πεδίῳ

ὄζῳ ἐνὶ βλαφθέντε μυρικίνῳ, ἀγκύλον ἄρμα

ἄξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ, αὐτὸ μὲν ἐβήτην 40

πρὸς πόλιν, ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο·

αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη,

πρηνὴς ἐν κονίῃσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. παρ δέ οἱ ἔστη

'Ατρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.

Ἄδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλλίσσετο γούνων· 45

Ζώγρει, Ἀτρείος υἱέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα·

πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται,

χαλκός τε, χρυσός τε, πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος·

τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,

εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζῶν πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. 50

ὣς φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθε·

καὶ δὴ μιν τάχ' ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν

δώσειν ᾧ θεράποντι καταξέμεν· ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων

ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων, καὶ ὁμοκλήσας ἔπος ηὔδα·

ὦ πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε, τίη δὲ σὺ κήδεαι οὕτως 55

¹ πατρος, depending on οικω omitted.

And he, tending the flocks, was mingled with her in love
and in bed beside the sheep. 25

And she having become pregnant brought forth twin sons.
And indeed their strength and glossy limbs the son of
Mecisteus

Relaxed, and stripped off the armour from their shoulders.
And further Polypætes, firm in war, slew Astyalus.

And Ulysses deprived of life Pidytes the Percosian 30

With his brazen spear, and Teucer the noble Arctæon.

And Antilochus, the son of Nestor, deprived of life Ablerus
with his glittering

Spear; and Agamemnon, king of men, Elatus;

And he inhabited the lofty Pedasus beside the banks

Of the fair-flowing Satniois. And the hero Leitus caught
Phylæus 35

As he was escaping. And Eurypylus deprived of life Melan-
thus. [shout, took

And then, furthermore, Menelaus, brave at the battle-
Adrastus alive; for his two horses panick struck across
the plain, [broken the curved

Having been impeded against a tamarind branch, having
Chariot at the extremity of the pole, themselves indeed
proceeded. 40

To the city, by the same way that the others were flying
panick struck, [wheel

But he himself was rolled out from the chariot beside the
Headlong in the dust on his face And there stood beside him
Menelaus, the son of Atreus, holding his long spear.

And then, accordingly, Adrastus, having taken him by his
knees, supplicated him. 45

"Keep me alive, son of Atreus, and do thou receive wor-
thy ransom-money [many costly things,

For there are laid up in (the house) of my wealthy father
Both brass, and gold, and steel prepared with much toil;

From these my father would freely give thee unlimited ran-
som-mones, [50

If he heard of my being alive at the ships of the Achæans."

Thus he spake, and so he was persuading the soul of the
other in his breast:

And now he was just about to deliver him to his attendant
To lead down to the swift ships of the Achæans; but Aga-
memnon [aloud, spake (this) word:

Came running in the opposite direction, and, reproving him

"O faint-hearted, O Menelaus, and why dost thou so
care 55

ἀνδρῶν; ἥ σοι ἄριστα πεποιήται κατὰ οἶκον
 πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν μήτις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον,
 χεῖράς θ' ἡμετέρας· μηδ' ὄντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ
 κοῦρον ἐόντα φέροι μηδ' ὅς φύγοι· ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες
 Ἰλίου ἐξαπολοῖατ', ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι. 60

ὣς εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως,
 αἶσιμα παρειπών. ὁ δ' ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὦσατο χειρὶ
 ἥρῳ Ἄδρηστον. τὸν δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 οὔτα κατὰ λαπάρην· ὁ δ' ἀνετράπετ'· Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ
 λάξ ἐν στήθεσι βὰς ἐξέσπασε μείλιον ἔγχος. 65

Νέστωρ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν αὖσας·
 ὦ φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες Ἄρης,
 μήτις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε
 μιμνέτω, ὥς κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται·
 ἀλλ' ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔκηλοι 70
 νεκροὺς ἀμπεδίον συλήσετε τεθνεώτας.

ὣς εἰπὼν, ὦτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
 ἔνθα κεν αὖτε Τρῶες Ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἰλίον εἰσανέβησαν, ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἑκτορι εἶπε παραστὰς 75
 Πριαμίδης Ἑλενος, οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος·

Αἰνεία τε, καὶ Ἑκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὕμμι μάλιστα
 Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οὔνεκ' ἄριστοι
 πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν ἐστέ, μάχεσθαί τε φρονέειν τε·
 στήτ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων, 80
 πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ' ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν
 φεύγοντας πεσέειν, δηϊοῖσι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας,
 ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ' αὖθι μένοντες,
 καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοί περ· ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγει· 85
 Ἑκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλινδε μετέρχεο, εἰπέ δ' ἔπειτα
 μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἥ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιὰς
 νηὸν Ἀθηναίης γλαυκῶπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,

¹ i. e. without a trace of them left.

² i. e. the spoils.

For the men? Certainly very excellent (services) have
 been done thee at home [destruction,
 By the Trojans. Of them may not any one escape dire
 And at our hands; not even (he), whomsoever his mother
 may bear

In her womb, being a male child, may not even he escape;
 but may all together [and without a trace." 60

Utterly perish from out of Ilium, without funeral honours
 Thus having spoken, the hero counter-persuaded the
 mind of his brother, [with his hand

Addressing just (words) to him. And he thrust from him
 The hero Adrastus. And him the ruler Agamemnon

Wounded in the loins; but he was thrown backwards: and
 the son of Atreus, [spear. 65

Having trod on his breast with his heel, drew out the ashen
 And Nestor called to the Argives, shouting to a great
 distance.

"O friends, Danaan heroes, attendants of Mars,
 Let no one now, setting his mind upon spoils, stay
 Behind, that he may go to the ships bearing very many.
 But let us slay the men. And afterwards these² also in
 peace 70

Ye shall strip off from the dead corpses over the plain.

Thus having spoken, he excited the ardor and spirit of
 each. [Acharans

Then would the Trojans under the influence of the war-loving
 Have gone up again into Ilium subdued from their spirit-
 lessness, [of Augurs, 75

Had not in fact Helenus, the son of Priam, by far the best
 Standing by, said to both Æneas and Hector: [has the toil

"O both Æneas, and Hector, since upon you most of all
 Been made to rest, of the Trojans and Lycians, because ye
 are the best

For every enterprize, both in fighting and planning;
 Stand here, and restrain the people before the gates, 80
 Going through them in every direction, before that they
 again flying fall [their enemies.

Into the hands of their wives, and become a triumph to
 But whenever you stir up all the phalanxes,

We indeed remaining here will fight with the Danai,
 Even although greatly harrassed: for necessity urges it. 85

But do thou Hector, go to the city, and then speak
 To thy mother and mine; and let her, collecting together
 the ladies of rank [of the city,

To the temple of the blue-eyed Minerva in the highest part

- οἷξασα κληῖδι θύρας ἱεροῖο δόμοιο,
πέπλον, ὅς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ἤδὲ μέγιστος 90
εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
θεῖναι Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡϋκόμοιο·
καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βουῖς ἐνὶ νηῶ
ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἳ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα· 95
αἳ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερόν μῆστωρα φόβοιο·
ὃν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι.
οὐδ' Ἀχιλῆά ποθ' ἴδὲ γ' ἐδείδιμεν, ὄρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,
ὄνπερ φασὶ θεᾶς ἐξέμμεναι· ἀλλ' ὅδε λῆν 100
μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφαρίζειν.
ᾧ ὥς ἔφαθ'· Ἐκτωρ δ' οὔτι κασιγνήτῳ ἀπίθῃσεν
αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.
πάλλων δ' ὀξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο πάντη,
ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν. 105
οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοιο·
φάν δέ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος
Τρωσὶν ἀλεξήσοντα κατελθέμεν, ὥς ἐλέλιχθεν.
Ἐκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρόν αὖσας· 110
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι, τηλέκλητοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
ἄνδρες ἐστέ, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὄφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ βεῖω προτὶ Ἴλιον, ἡδὲ γέρουσιν
εἵπω βουλευτῇσι, καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοισι,
δαίμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἐκατόμβας. 115
ᾧ ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαινόν,
ἄντυξ, ἥ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης.
Γλαῦκος δ' Ἰππολόχοιο παῖς καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς
εἰς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι. 120

Having opened with a key the gates of the sacred house,
(Take care) to place the robe which appears to her to be the
most elegant, 90

And the largest in the mansion, and by far the most valued
By herself, on the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,
And to promise her that she will sacrifice in her temple
twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity [Trojans, 95
Both the city and the wives and infant children of the
If she keep away the son of Tydeus from sacred Ilium,

The savage warrior, the mighty master of terror; [Achæans:
Whom indeed I assert to have become the most mighty of the
Not at any time did we thus at least dread even Achilles,
leader of men, [But thus man excessively 100

Whom however they declare to be sprung from a goddess.
Rages, nor is any one able to claim equality with him in
strength." [brother;

Thus he said; and Hector did not at all disobey his
But immediately leaped from his chariot with his arms to
the ground. [in all directions,

And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
Exciting them to fight, and he started up a terrible din of
battle. 105

But they were wheeled round, and stood over against the
Achæans.

But the Argives gave way, and ceased from slaughter;
And they said that some one of the immortals had descended
from the starry

Heaven, to assist the Trojans, as they were wheeled round.
But Hector called out to the Trojans, shouting to a great
distance; 110

"Trojans of surpassing spirit, and allies summoned from
a distance,

Be men, friends, and bethink yourselves of ardent courage,
Whilst I go to Ilium, and tell

The aged counsellors, and our wives
To pray to the gods, and promise them hecatombs." 115

So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-
parted; [and neck,

And the black hide struck him on each side on his ancles
The circular rim, which ran (round) at the extreme edge of
his bossy shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus
Came together into the midst of both (armies), being eager
to fight. 120

οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Τίς δὲ σὺ ἐσσί, φέριστε, καταθνητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὅπωπα μάχῃ ἐνὶ κυδιανείρῃ
τὸ πρὶν· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων 125
σῶ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας.
δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῶ μένει ἀντιώωσιν.

εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,
οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς κρατερὸς Λυκόοργος 130
δὴν ἦν, ὅς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν.

ὅς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
σεῦε κατ' ἡγάθεον Νυσήϊον· αἱ δ' ἅμα πᾶσαι
θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν, ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνοιο Λυκούργου
θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι· Διῶνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς 135

δύσεθ' ἄλως κατὰ κῦμα· θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ
δειδιότα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὁμοκλῆ·
τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ ρεῖα ζῶντες,
καί μιν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν 140
ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν.

οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.
εἰ δέ τις ἐσσί βροτῶν, οἳ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
ἄσσον ἴθ', ὥς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἵκηαι.

Τὸν δ' αὖθ' Ἴππολόχοιο προσηύδα φαίδιμος υἱός·
Τυδεΐδῃ μεγάλθυμε, τίη γενεὴν ἐρεεῖνεις; 145
οἷη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.

φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἅλλα δέ θ' ὕλη
τηλεθόωσα φύει· ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·
ὥς ἀνδρῶν γενεή, ἥ μὲν φύει, ἥ δ' ἀπολήγει.
εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδῇς 150
ἡμετέρεην γενεήν, πολλοὶ δέ μιν ἄνδρες ἴσασιν·
ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, μυχῶ Ἄργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
ἐνθάδε Σίσυφος ἔσκεν, ὃ κέρδιστος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,

¹ Or, axe for slaughtering oxen: literally, an ox-striker.

And when these were now near, advancing against each other,

Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, first addressed him :

" And who of mortal men art thou, most valiant (man) ?
For never indeed have I seen (thee) in the hero-ennobling
battle [all 125

Before ; but indeed thou hast now certainly far surpassed
In thy confidence, since thou hast awaited my long spear.

But children of the unfortunate also are they that encounter
my might. [from heaven,

But if thou hast come down one of the immortals at least
I for my part will not fight with the heavenly gods. [130

For not even did the brave Lycurgus either, the son of Dryas,
Long exist, who, in fact, contended with the heavenly gods.

Who once chased along sacred Nyseum the nurses

Of the frenzied Bacchus ; and they all together

Let their Thyrsi fall down on the ground, being struck by
the manslaying [rified, 135

Lycurgus with an ox goad.¹ but Bacchus, having been ter-
Plunged down to the wave of the sea ; and Thetis received
him in her bosom

Fearing, for a violent tremour possessed him on account of
the threatening shout of the man. [incensed,

With him indeed the gods, who live in ease, were then

And the son of Saturn struck him blind, and so he did not
exist on [gods. 140

For a long time, when he was hated by all the immortal

And neither should I be willing to fight with the blessed
gods. [of the earth,

But if thou art any one of the mortals, who eat the fruit
Come nearer, that thou mayest the sooner arrive at the

completion of destruction." [Hippolochus addressed :

But him, on the other hand, the distinguished son of
" High-souled son of Tydeus, why dost thou ask after my
race ? [men.

Even such as is the race of leaves, such also is (that) of
Some leaves indeed the wind strews on the ground, but

others also the growing [of spring ;

Wood produces ; and they arise in succession in the season

So the race of men, one indeed produces, and another ceases.

But if thou wishest to learn these things also, in order that
thou mayest well understand 150

Our race, —and many men know it — [feeding Argos ;

There is a city (named) Ephyre, in the interior of horse-

There Sisyphus was, who was the most crafty of men,

Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης. ὁ δ' ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ' υἷόν.
 αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος ἔτικτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην. 155
 τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἡνορέην ἐρατεινὴν
 ὤπασαν. αὐτὰρ οἱ Προῖτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ·
 ὅς ρ' ἐκ δήμου ἔλασσε, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν
 Ἀργείων. Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε.
 τῷ δὲ γυνὴ Προΐτου ἐπεμήνατο, δι' Ἄντεια, 160
 κρυπταδίῃ φιλότῃ μιγήμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὔτι
 πείθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαΐφρονα Βελλεροφόντην.
 ἡ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προῖτον βασιλῆα προσηύδα·
 τεθναίης, ὦ Προῖτ', ἡ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην,
 ὅς μ' ἔθελε φιλότῃ μιγήμεναι οὐκ ἐθελούσῃ. 165
 ὥς φάτο· τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἄκουσε.
 κτείνειν μὲν ρ' ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ,
 πέμπε δὲ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὄγε σήματα λυγρὰ,
 γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλὰ,
 δεῖξαι δ' ἡνώγει ὧ πενθερῷ, ὅφρ' ἀπόλοιτο. 170
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἵξε, Ξάνθον τε ρέοντα,
 προφρονέως μιν τίεν ἄναξ Λυκίης· ἰσχυρὸς δὲ
 ἐννήμαρ ξείνισσε, καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱερεύσει·
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτῃ ἐφάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥρα, 175
 καὶ τότε μιν ἐρέεινε, καὶ ἦτεε σῆμα ἰδέσθαι,
 ὃ ττι ρά οἱ γαμβροῖο παρὰ Προΐτοιο φέροιτο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,
 πρῶτον μὲν ρά Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε
 πεφνέμεν. ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων, 180
 πρόσθε λέων, ὅπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,
 δεινὸν ἀποπνεύουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
 δεύτερον αὖ, Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισι·

¹ Literally, *not to be rushed on*, from α and μαιμαω. Others derive it from αμαχος. The word is also interpreted *immense*, from μηκος reduplicated.

Sisyphus, son of Æolus. And he, moreover, begat a son
Glaucus.

But Glaucus begat the irreproachable Bellerophon. 155

And on him the gods bestowed both beauty and a pleasing
Manliness. But Prætus planned mischiefs against him in
his soul, [far the most powerful

Who indeed banished him from the state, since he was by
Of the Argives; for Jove subdued them for him under his
sceptre. [frantick desire 160

But with him the wife of Prætus, divine Antea, had a
To be united in a clandestine carnal union; but him not at all
Did she persuade,—the warlike Bellerophon, having gener-
ous sentiments.

But she, telling a lie, addressed king Prætus:

"Mayest thou die, O Prætus, or else slay Bellerophon,
Who desired to be united with me in carnal union against
my will." 165

Thus she spake; but him, the king, anger seized at what
sort of a thing he heard. [in awe of in his soul,

So he avoided killing him indeed, for thus certainly he stood
But he sent him to Lycia, and he delivered to him baneful
tokens,

Having written on a folded tablet many deadly things,
And commanded him to shew them to his father-in-law, in
order that he might perish. 170

But he departed to Lycia under the favourable guidance of
the gods. [thus,

But when now he had come to Lycia, and the flowing Xan-
The king of broad Lycia honoured him heartily; [nine oxen.
For nine days he hospitably entertained him, and sacrificed
But when now the tenth rosy-fingered morn appeared, 175
Then he both interrogated him, and requested to see the
token, [Prætus,

Whatsoever, in fact, he brought him from his son-in-law
But when he received the mischievous token of his son-in-
law, [irresistable

First indeed, accordingly, he commanded him to kill the
Chimæra; and she, in fact, was a divine progeny, and not
that of men, 180

In front a lion, and behind a dragon, and in the middle a
she-goat,

Breathing forth the terrible force of flaming fire.

And her indeed he slew, having relied on the portents of
the gods. [Soly mi;

Again, in the second place, he fought with the renowned

- καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἀνδρῶν. 185
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ, κατέπεφνεν Ἀμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.
 τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕφαινε.
 κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φῶτας ἀρίστους,
 εἶσε λόχον· τοὶ δ' οὔτι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο·
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης. 190
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ γίγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἧν ἐόντα,
 αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὅγε θυγατέρα ἦν·
 δῶκε δέ οἱ τιμῆς βασιληίδος ἡμισυ πάσης.
 καὶ μὲν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
 καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο. 195
 ἧ δ' ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαΐφρονι Βελλεροφόντῃ,
 Ἴσανδρόν τε, καὶ Ἴππόλοχον, καὶ Λαοδάμειαν.
 Λαοδαμείῃ μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεὺς·
 ἧ δ' ἔτεκε ἄντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κάκείνος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν, 200
 ἦτοι ὁ καππεδίων τὸ Ἀλήϊον οἶος ἀλάτο,
 δν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείνων·
 Ἴσανδρον δέ οἱ υἱὸν Ἄρης, ἄτος πολέμοιο,
 μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·
 τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσήνιος Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα. 205
 Ἴππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημὶ γενέσθαι.
 πέμπε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καί μοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλεν,
 αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
 μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἱ μέγ' ἄριστοι
 ἔν τ' Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείῃ· 210
 ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὖχομαι εἶναι.
 ὣς φάτο· γήθησεν δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν·
 Ἥ ῥά νύ μοι ξείνος πατρώϊος ἐσσι παλαιός. 215
 Οἶνεὺς γάρ ποτε δῖος ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
 ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν, ἐείκοσιν ἤματ' ἐρύξας·

¹ Bellerophon.

This indeed he said was quite the hardest battle of men that
he had entered. 185

Again, in the third place, he slew the man-equalling Ama-
zons. [him, as he was returning.

And hereupon (Prætus) wove another subtle plot against

Having selected the bravest men from extensive Lycia,

He posted an ambuscade; but they did not at all return
home again,

For the irreproachable Bellerophon slew all. 190

But when at length he perceived him to be the noble off-
spring of a god,

He detained him there, and he gave him his own daughter;

And he gave to him the half of all his regal honour.

And indeed the Lycians separated for him an enclosure, sur-
passing others, [sciss it. 195

Beautiful—of plantation and corn-land—that he might pos-

But she bore three children to the warlike Bellerophon,

Both Isandrus, and Hippolochus, and Laodamia.

With Laodamia indeed counselling Jove slept;

And she bore the godlike brazen-helmeted Sarpedon. [200

But when at length he¹ also became odious to all the gods,

Truly he wandered alone over the Aleian plain,

Consuming his own soul, avoiding the haunt of men;

But Mars, insatiable of war, slew his son

Isandrus, when fighting with the renowned Solymi;

And her² the golden-reined Diana slew, having become en-
raged. 205

But Hippolochus begat me, and from him I assert that I
was produced. [me

And he sent me to Troy and laid very many injunctions on
Ever to be distinguished for bravery, and to be superior to

others, [far

And not to disgrace the race of my fathers, who were by

The bravest both in Ephyre and in the extensive Lycia. 210

Of a truth both from this race and blood do I boast that I
am." [was delighted;

Thus he spake; and Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout,

His spear indeed he fixed down in the many-feeding earth,

But he addressed the shepherd of the tribes in courteous
words: [hospitality of my father to me; 215

"Assuredly now then thou art an old connection by
For once the noble Æneas hospitably entertained in his
halls [ty days:

The irreproachable Bellerophon, having detained him twen-

² viz his daughter.

οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξεινήϊα καλά.

Οἶνεὺς μὲν ζωστήρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινὸν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον· 220
καὶ μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἰὼν ἐν δώμασ' ἐμοῖσι.

Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι· ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτι τυτθὸν ἔοντα
κάλλιφ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.
τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξεῖνος φίλος Ἄργεϊ μέσσω
εἰμὶ, σὺ δ' ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἴκωμαι. 225

ἔγχεσι δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὁμίλου.
πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες, κλητοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κτείνειν, ὃν κε θεὸς γε πόρῃ καὶ ποσσὶ κιχείω·
πολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοι Ἀχαιοὶ, ἐναιρέμεν, ὃν κε δύνηαι.
τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοισι ἐπαμείψομεν· ὄφρα καὶ οἶδε 230
γνώσιν, ὅτι ξεῖνοι πατρώϊοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων αἶξαντε,
χεῖράς τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην, καὶ πιστώσαντο.
ἔνθ' αὖτε Γλαύκῃ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς,
ὃς πρὸς Τυδεΐδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἄμειβε, 235
χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβοι' ἐννεαβοίων.

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἴκανε,
ἀμφ' ἄρα μιν Τρώων ἄλοχοι θεὸν ἠδὲ θύγατρες,
εἰρόμεναι παῖδάς τε, κασιγνήτους τε, ἔτας τε,
καὶ πόσιος· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα θεοῖς εὐχεσθαι ἀνώγει 240
πάσας ἐξείης. πολλῇσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπτο.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλέ' ἴκανε,
ξεστῇσ' αἰθούρῃσι τετυγμένον· αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ
πεντήκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,
πλησίοι ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε παῖδες 245
κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχοισι·
κουράων δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθεν αὐλῆς
δώδεκ' ἔσαν τέγροι θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,
πλησίοι ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε γαμβροὶ
κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ' αἰδοίης ἀλόχοισιν· 250

¹ The direct sentence is continued v. 251.

And they also delivered to each other beautiful hospitality-tokens;

Æneus indeed gave a belt glistening with purple,
And Bellerophon a golden double-bodied goblet; 220
And I coming away left it in my house.

But I do not remember Tydeus; since he left me behind,
Being still a little (child), when the army of the Achæans
perished at Thebes. [pitality for thee in the midst

Wherefore I indeed am now a friendly connection by hos-
Of Argos, and thou for me in Lycia, whenever I come to
their state. 225

And let us avoid each other with spears even through the
crowd. [me

For indeed there are many Trojans and summoned allies for
To kill, whomsoever indeed a god delivers to me, and I over-
take with my feet:

And, on the other hand, there are many Achæans for thee
to deprive of life, whomsoever thou art able. [also 230

But let us give arms in exchange to one other; that these
May know that we claim to be connections by hospitality
from our fathers." [their horses,

So they two, having thus spoken, having bounded from
Both took each other's hands, and plighted their faith.

Then moreover Jove, the son of Saturn, took away from
Glaucus his judgment, [deus, 235

Who gave his arms in exchange to Diomedes, the son of Ty-
Golden for brazen, (arms) worth a hundred beeves for (those)
worth nine beeves. [beech-tree,

But when Hector came both to the Scæan gates and the
Thereupon the wives and daughters of the Trojans ran
round him

Enquiring both for children, and brothers, and friends,
And husbands; but he then bade them all in succession 240
Pray to the gods. And troubles were suspended over many.

But when at length he came to the very beautiful building
of Priam,

Constructed with polished porticoes - but¹ in it
There were fifty chambers of polished stone,
Built near to one another; there the sons 245

Of Priam were wont to repose beside their wedded partners
And over against them on the other side within the court
were twelve

Roofed chambers of his daughters, of polished stone,
Built near to one another, there the sons-in-law [ners - 250
Of Priam were wont to repose beside their modest part-

ἔνθα οἱ ἠπιόδωρος ἐναντίῃ ἤλυθε μήτηρ,
 Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην·
 ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Τέκνον, τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας;
 ἢ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, 255
 μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ, σέ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν
 ἐλθόντ', ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιος Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχεῖν.
 ἀλλὰ μέν', ὄφρα κέ τοι μελιθεῖα οἶνον ἐνεῖκω,
 ὥς σπείσῃς Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
 πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ κ' αὐτὸς ὀνήσῃαι, αἶ κε πῖῃσθα. 260
 ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει.
 ὥς τῦνη κέκμηκας, ἀμύνων σοῖσιν ἔτησι.

Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαῖολος Ἑκτωρ·
 μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτηρ,
 μή μ' ἀπογυιώσῃς, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι. 265
 χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοις Διὶ λείβειν αἶθοπα οἶνον
 ἄζομαι· οὐδέ πη ἐστὶ κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίωνι
 αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάασθαι.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
 ἔρχεο σὺν θυέεσσιν, ἀολλίσσασα γεραίας· 270
 πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἦδὲ μέγιστος
 ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
 τὸν θεὸς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡϋκόμοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἶ κ' ἐλεήσῃ 275
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα·
 αἶ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
 ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
 ἔρχε· ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι, ὄφρα καλέσσω, 280
 αἶ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκουέμεν. ὥς κεν οἱ αὖθι
 γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μιν Ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
 Τρωσί τε, καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι, τοῖό τε παισίν.

¹ Some render ἐσάγουσα intransitively. Proceeding to Laodice.

There his gentle-dealing mother came in the opposite
 direction to him, [daughters in form;
 As she was bringing along¹ Laodice, the fairest of her
 And thereupon she both clung to him with her hand, and
 spake a word, and addressed him by name:

"Son, why hast thou come, having left the daring battle?
 Surely now the abominable sons of the Achæans greatly
 harrass thee, 255

Fighting around the city, and thee thy spirit has impelled,
 having come [city to Jove.

Hither, to hold up thy hands from the highest part of the
 But stay, till I bring thee honey-sweet wine, [other immortals
 That thou mayest pour out a libation to father Jove and the
 First, and then be refreshed thyself, if thou drink. 260

For wine raises the spirit greatly in a man that has become
 exhausted:

As thou hast become exhausted, defending thy own friends."

But to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied
 "Do not raise honey-flavoured wine to me, venerable mother,
 Lest thou enervate me, and I forget my strength and
 courage. 265

But I fear to pour out with unwashed hands the dark-
 coloured wine [cloud-darkening

To Jove; neither is it, in any way, lawful to pray to the
 Son of Saturn, when stained with blood and gore.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [rank; 270
 The plunderer, with oblations, having assembled the ladies of
 And the robe, which there is to thee the most elegant and
 Largest in the mansion, and by far the most acceptable to
 thyself, -

That (robe) place upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,
 And (take care) to promise to her that thou wilt sacrifice
 in her temple twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity 275
 Both the city and the partners and infant children of the
 Trojans:

If she keep away from sacred Ilium the son of Tydeus,
 The savage warrior, the mighty contriver of flight.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [him, 280
 The plunderer; and I will go after Paris, that I may call
 If perchance he choose to hear me speaking. Would that
 the earth [a great cause of calamity

Would yawn for him here; for the Olympian reared in him
 Both to the Trojans, and the great-hearted Priam, and his
 sons.

εἰ κείνόν γε ἴδοιμι κατελθόντ' Ἄϊδος εἴσω,
φαίην κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου οἷζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι. 285

ὣς ἔφαθ'· ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ', ἀμφιπόλοισι
κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀόλλισσαν κατὰ ἄστν γεραιάς.
αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεντα,
ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποϊκίλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς 290

ἦγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον,
τὴν ὁδὸν, ἣν Ἑλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.
τῶν ἔν' αἰραμένη Ἑκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνῃ,
ὃς κάλλιστος ἔην ποικίλμασιν, ἡδὲ μέγιστος·
ἀστὴρ δ' ὥς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείατος ἄλλων. 295

βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιαί.
Αἰ δ' ὅτε νηὸν ἵκανον Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
τῇσι θύρας ὤϊξε Θεανὼ καλλιπάρῃος,
Κισσηῖς, ἄλοχος Ἀντήνορος ἵπποδάμοιο·
τὴν γὰρ Τρῶες ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ἰέρειαν. 300

αἰ δ' ὀλολυγῇ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνῃ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.
ἡ δ' ἄρα πέπλον ἐλοῦσα Θεανὼ καλλιπάρῃος,
θῆκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡῦκόμοιο·
εὐχομένη δ' ἡρᾶτο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλῳ.
Πότνι' Ἀθηναίη, ἐρυσίπτολι, δῖα θεάων, 305

ἄξον δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν
πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαιῶν προπάροιθε πυλάων·
ὄφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυοκαίδεκα βούς ἐνὶ νηῷ
ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερεύσομεν, αἶκ' ἐλεήσης
ἄστν τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα. 310

ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχομένη· ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
ὥς αἰ μὲν ῥ' εὐχοντο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλῳ.

Ἐκτῶρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' Ἀλεξάνδροιο βεβήκει
καλὰ, τὰ ῥ' αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν, οἱ τότε ἄριστοι
ἦσαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες· 315
οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον, καὶ δῶμα, καὶ αὐλὴν,

If I could see him at least having descended within Hades,
I should say that I had laid aside feelings of joyless sorrow
in my mind." 285

Thus he spake; but she, going to her mansions, gave orders
[the ladies of rank throughout the city.
To her attendants; and they accordingly convened together
But she herself descended to her perfumed chamber,
Where she had her robes variegated, with all manner of
colours, the works of Sidonian

Women, whom the god-like Alexander himself 290

Brought from Sidon, having sailed over the wide sea,

Upon that voyage on which he sailed away with Helen of
illustrious father. [Minerva,

One of these Hecuba having taken up bore as a gift to
That which was the most beautiful in its variegated figures
and the largest; [others. 295

And it glistened like a star, and it lay the undermost of the
And she proceeded to go, and many matrons were hurrying
along with her. [highest part of the city,

And when these reached the temple of Minerva in the

The fair-cheeked Theano opened the gates to them,

The daughter of Cisseus, the partner of the horse-taming
Antenor,

For her the Trojans appointed priestess of Minerva. 300

But they all with loud wailing held up their hands to Minerva.

And she further, the fair-cheeked Theano, having taken
the robe,

Placed it upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva;

And praying, she supplicated the daughter of mighty Jove.

"Awful Minerva, protectress of the city, divinest of
goddesses, 305

Break now the spear of Diomede, and grant also that he

Himself fall prostrate in front of the Scæan gates;

That we may now at once sacrifice to thee in thy temple

Twelve yearling heifers untouched by the goad, if thou pity

Both the city and partners and infant children of the
Trojans." 310

Thus she spake praying; but Pallas Minerva refused

Thus these indeed, I say, prayed to the daughter of mighty
Jove.

But Hector had gone to the beautiful dwellings

Of Alexander, which he himself, moreover, constructed with
men, who at that time were

The best work-men in very fertile Troy, 315

Who made for him a bed-room and a dwelling-room and a
hall,

ἐγγύθι τε Πριάμοιο καὶ Ἑκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἄκρη.
 ἔνθ' Ἑκτωρ εἰσῆλθε Διὶ φίλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ
 ἔγχος ἔχ' ἐνδεκάπηχυν· πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης. 320

τὸν δ' εὖρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα,
 ἀσπίδα, καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ' ἀφόωντα.
 Ἀργεῖη δ' Ἑλένη μετ' ἄρα δμῳῇσι γυναιξὶν
 ἦστο, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυτὰ ἔργα κέλευε·
 τὸν δ' Ἑκτωρ νείκεσσε· ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν. 325

Δαιμόνι', οὐ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ' ἐνθεο θυμῷ.
 λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν, αἰπὺ τε τείχος,
 μαρνάμενοι· σέο δ' εἵνεκ' αὕτη τε πτόλεμός τε
 ἄστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέδηκε. σὺ δ' ἂν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλῳ,
 εἴ τινά που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο. 330
 ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἄστυ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θέρηται.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 Ἑκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν,
 τοῦνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καί μεν ἄκουσον·
 οὗ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέσσει 335
 ἦμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ' ἄχεϊ προτραπέσθαι.
 νῦν δέ με παρειποῦς' ἄλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν,
 ὥρμησ' ἐς πόλεμον· δοκέει δέ μοι ὧδε καὶ αὐτῷ
 λῶϊον ἔσσεσθαι· νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήϊα τεύχεα δύω. 340
 ἦ ἴθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι· κινήσεσθαι δέ σ' οἶω.

ὣς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.
 τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μύθοισι προσηύδα μελιχίοισι·

Δᾶερ ἐμεῖο, κυνὸς κακομηχάνου, ὀκρυοέσσης,
 ὥς μ' ὄφελ' ἦματι τῷ, ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ, 345
 οἷχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
 εἰς ὄρος, ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης·

¹ εποντα for αμφιεποντα

² υπο omitted.

³ Literally, causing shuddering, from κρυος, a chill.

⁴ Literally, bitch.

Near both Priam's and Hector's, in the highest part of the
city. [hand

There Hector, dear to Jove, entered; and, further, in his
He held a spear of eleven cubits length; and in front of the
shaft gleamed

The brazen point, and a golden ring encircled it. 320

And he found him in the bedroom busying¹ himself with his
very beautiful armour,

His shield, and corslet, and polishing his bended bow.

And the Argive Helen, moreover, was sitting among her
female [famous work.

Slaves, and was enjoining on her attendants tasks of very
And him Hector, having beheld him, rebuked with reproach-
ful words: 325

"Noble Sir, it is not well indeed that thou hast raised
this anger in thy soul [wall,

The troops indeed are perishing round the city, and the lofty
Fighting, and it is on account of thee that the battle-shout
and war [also quarrel with another,

Have been kindled around this city. And thou wouldest
If thou sawest any-one any-where relaxing from the hateful
war. 330

But up, lest the city be quickly burned with² destructive fire."

But him, in return, the god-like Alexander addressed:

"Hector, since thou hast rebuked me according to equity,
and not beyond equity, [attention and listen to me:
On this account I will speak to thee; and do thou give
Assuredly not so much from anger or indignation against
the Trojans 335

Was I sitting in the bed-chamber, but I was willing to give
way to grief.

But now my wife, persuading me with gentle words,

Urged me to the war; and it appears to me myself also
that thus [frenzied) men.

It will be better; and victory comes alternately to (dis-
But come now, wait for me, (that) I may put on my martial
armour, 340

Or depart, and I will come after you; but I am of opinion that
I shall come up with you." [address any thing to him.

Thus he spake; and the helmet-waving Hector did not
But him Helen addressed in (these) mild words: [wretch⁴

"Brother-in-law of me, a mischief-devising, loathsome,³
Would that on that day, when my mother first bore me, 345
A pernicious storm of wind had gone bearing me forwards
To a mountain, or to the wave of the loud-resounding sea.

ἔνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὦδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,
 ἀνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὄφελλον ἀμείνωνος εἶναι ἄκοιτις, 350
 ὃς ῥ' ἤδη νέμεσιν τε καὶ αἴσχεα πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων.
 τούτῳ δ' οὔτ' ἄρ νῦν φρένες ἔμπεδοι, οὔτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω
 ἔσσονται· τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οἶω.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἴσελθε, καὶ ἔξεο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δῖφρῳ,
 δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν, 355
 εἵνεκ' ἐμείο κυνὸς, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἄτης·
 οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον, ὥς καὶ ὀπίσσω
 ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' ἀοίδιμοι ἐσσομένοισι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ·
 μή με κάθιζ', Ἑλένη, φιλέουσά περ, οὐδέ με πείσεις. 360
 ἤδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, ὄφρ' ἐπαμύνω
 Τρώεσσ', οἳ μέγ' ἐμείο ποθὴν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν.
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ὄρνυθι τοῦτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς,
 ὥς κεν ἔμ' ἔντοσθε πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἑόντα.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδ' ἐσελεύσομαι, ὄφρα ἴδωμαι 365
 οἰκῆας, ἄλοχόν τε φίλην, καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.
 οὐ γάρ τ' οἶδ', εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵξομαι αὐτίς,
 ἣ ἤδη μ' ὑπὸ χερσὶ θεοὶ δαμόωσιν Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ.
 αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας, 370
 οὐδ' εὖρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἀλλ' ἦγε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλῳ εὐπέπλῳ
 πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει γοόωσά τε, μυρομένη τε.
 Ἴκτωρ δ', ὥς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,
 ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἰὼν, μετὰ δὲ δμῳῇσιν ἔειπεν· 375

Εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμῳαὶ, νημερτέα μυθήσασθε·
 πῇ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο ;
 ἥε πῃ ἐς γαλόων, ἥ εἰνατέρων εὐπέπλων,

¹ Literally, *objects of song*.

² Literally, *the men about to be*.

³ Literally, *being*.

⁴ There is an ellipse of *δομοῦς* in this, and of *ναόν* in the next line.

There the waves would have overwhelmed me, before these
deeds had been done. [manner,

But since the gods arranged these evils at least in this
Then would that I had been the bed-fellow of a better
man, 350

(One,) moreover, who understood both the indignation and
numerous reproaches of men. [nor hereafter

But, to this man neither now in fact (is there) a firm heart,
Will there be, therefore also I am of opinion that he will
reap the fruit (of this).

But come now, enter, and seat thyself on this chair,
Brother-in-law; since trouble hath exceedingly visited thee
in thy mind, 355

On account of me, a wretch, and on account of Alexander's
folly; [also

Upon whom Jove has inflicted an evil destiny, that hereafter
We be branded in song¹ among posterity."²

And to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied:
"Do not cause me to sit down, Helen, although fond of
me; you will not either persuade me. 360

For already has my soul been made eager that I bring suc-
cour

To the Trojans, who feel a regret for me, while absent, to a
great degree. [also rouse himself,

But do thou at least urge this man, and let him himself
That he may overtake me while I am³ within the city.

For I also will go to my house, in order that I may see 365
My domestics, and beloved partner, and infant son

For I know not also, whether I shall yet come again re-
turning back to them, [of the Achæans."

Or whether the gods may now subdue me under the hands
So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-
parted. [mansion, 370

And immediately afterwards he came to his well-situated
But he did not find the white-armed Andromache in the halls,
But she with her child and her well-clad attendant [wailing.
Had been standing beside the tower both moaning and be-
But Hector, when he found not his blameless wife within,
Stood still, having come to the threshold, and spake amid
the female slaves - 375

"Come, if (you please) slaves, speak correctly:
Which way has the white-armed Andromache gone from the
mansion?

Is she gone out any way to (the houses⁴) of her sisters-in-
law, or (those) of the wives of her brothers-in law,

ἢ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρῳαὶ ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἰλάσκονται ; 380

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' ὀτρηνῇ ταμίῃ πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ μάλ' ἄνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι·
οὔτε πη ἐς γαλόων, οὔτ' εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων,
οὔτ' ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρῳαὶ ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἰλάσκονται. 385

ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πύργον ἔβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὔνεκ' ἄκουσε
τείρεσθαι Τρῶας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἢ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τεῖχος ἐπείγομένη ἀφικάνει,
μαινομένη εἰκυῖα· φέρει δ' ἅμα παῖδα τιθήνη.

Ἡ ῥα γυνὴ ταμίη· ὁ δ' ἀπέσσυτο δώματος Ἐκτωρ 390
τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὖτις, ἐϋκτιμένας κατ' ἀγυιάς.

εὔτε πύλας ἴκανε, διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ,
Σκαιὰς, τῇ γὰρ ἔμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε,
ἔνθ' ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίῃ ἦλθε θεούσα,
Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος, 395
Ἡετίων, ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσση,

Θήβῃ Ὑποπλακίῃ, Κιλίκεσσ' ἀνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσω·
τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ·
ἢ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἦντησ', ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῇ,
παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὖτως, 400
Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ·
τόν ῥ' Ἐκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
Ἀστυάνακτ'· οἷος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἴλιον Ἐκτωρ.

ἦτοι ὁ μὲν μείδησεν ἰδὼν ἐς παῖδα σιωπῇ·
Ἀνδρομάχη δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δακρυχέουσα, 405
ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ' ἐλεαίρεις
παῖδά τε νηπίαχον, καὶ ἔμ' ἄμμορον, ἢ τάχα χήρη
σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ,
πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες. ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἶη, 410
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούση, χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄλλη

Or to (the temple) of Minerva, where indeed the other
Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
goddess?" 380

But to him, in return, the sedulous housekeeper address-
ed a word: [the truth:

"Hector, since thou hast strongly commanded me to speak
Not any way either to (the houses) of her sisters-in-law, or
(those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,

Or to (the temple) of Minerva is she gone out, where indeed
the other [goddess. 385

Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
But she hath gone to the lofty tower of Ilium, because she
heard [strength of the Achæans was great.

That the Trojans were being exhausted, and that the
She is indeed now going to the tower, hastening along

Like one distracted; and the nurse carries the child along
with her." [tor—rushed away from the house 390

The female housekeeper spake indeed thus; but he—Hec-
Back by the same way, along the well-built streets. [an

When, passing through the great city, he reached the Scæ-
Gates—for by that way he was about to pass through out
to the plain,— [opposite direction,

There his abundantly dowered wife came running in the
Andromache, the daughter of the great-hearted Eëtion, 395
Eëtion, who dwelt beneath woody Placus,

In Hypoplacian Thebe, ruling over Cibeian men; [Hector,
His daughter then was now possessed by the brazen-armed
Who at this time met him, and along with her came her
attendant, [infant, 400

Carrying on her bosom the child of tender-mind, quite an
The beloved son of Hector, resembling a beautiful star;

Whom moreover Hector called Scamandrius, but the others
Astyanax; for Hector alone defended Ilium.

He indeed assuredly smiled, looking on his child in silence:
But Andromache stood beside him, close by, shedding
tears, 405

And she moreover clung to him with her hand, and spake
a word, and called him by name: [dost not pity

"Noble Sir, thy own spirit will destroy thee, and thou
Both thy infant child, and destitute me, who shall soon be
Thy widow: for soon will the Achæans slay thee,

Having all rushed against thee. But for me it would be
more advantageous 410

Having failed of thee, to go under the earth, for there will
no longer be

ἔσται θαλπωρὴ, ἐπεὶ ἂν σύγε πότμον ἐπίσπης,
 ἀλλ' ἄχε'. οὐδέ μοι ἐστὶ πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ·
 ἦτοι γὰρ πατέρ' ἄμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσε Κιλικῶν εὖ ναιετάωσαν, 415
 Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ' ἔκτανεν Ἡετίωνα,
 οὐδέ μιν ἐξενάριξε· σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ·
 ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκρη σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν,
 ἦδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
 Νύμφαι Ὀρεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο. 420
 οἳ δέ μοι ἐπτά κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 οἳ μὲν πάντες ἰῶ κίον ἡματι Ἄϊδος εἴσω·
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 βουσὶν ἔπ' εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῆς ὀϊέσσι.
 μητέρα δ', ἣ βασιλεύεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσση, 425
 τήν ἐπεὶ ἄρ' δεῦρ' ἦγαγ' ἄμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,
 ἄψ' ὄγε τήν ἀπέλυσε, λαβὼν ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα·
 πατρὸς δ' ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ' Ἀρτεμις Ἰοχέαιρα.
 Ἔκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοι ἐσσί πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,
 ἦδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης. 430
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε, καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ,
 μὴ παῖδ' ὀρφανικὸν θείης, χήρην τε γυναῖκα·
 λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ' ἐρινεὸν, ἔνθα μάλιστα
 ἄμβατός ἐστι πόλις, καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἔπλετο τεῖχος.
 τρὶς γὰρ τῇ γ' ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ' οἳ ἄριστοι 435
 ἄμφ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν Ἴδομενῆα,
 ἦδ' ἄμφ' Ἀτρεΐδας, καὶ Τυδέος ἄλκιμον υἱόν·
 ἦπου τίς σφιν ἔνισπε θεοσροπίων εὖ εἰδὼς,
 ἦ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.
 Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ· 440
 ἦ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
 αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
 αἶ κε, κακὸς ὧς, νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο.
 οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν· ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς
 αἰεὶ, καὶ πρώτοισι μετὰ Τρῳέεσσι μάχεσθαι, 445

(Any) other solace, whenever thou at least hast drawn on
 thyself fate, [ble mother;
 But (only) sorrows. Nor is there to me a father and venera-
 For truly the noble Achilles slew my father,
 And utterly sacked the well-situated city of the Cilicians, 415
 The lofty-portalled Thebe; and he slew Eëtion,
 But did not strip him; for of this at least he felt an awe in
 his soul;
 But in fact he burnt him with his curiously-wrought arms,
 And heaped over him a sepulchral mound; and around it
 the Nymphs, the Orestiades,
 Daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, planted elms. 420
 And the seven brothers that there were to me in the halls,
 These indeed all went within Hades in one day,
 For the noble swift-footed Achilles slew them all,
 Beside the foot-twisting¹ oxen and white sheep. [425
 But my mother—who was Queen beneath woody Placus
 When he had accordingly brought her hither along with the
 other possessions, [sums:
 He set her at liberty again, receiving countless ransom—
 But missile-darting Diana struck her in the halls of her father.
 Hector—thou, however, art to me father and venerable mo-
 ther,
 And brother, and thou art a blooming bed fellow to me. 430
 But come now, take pity on me, and remain here beside the
 tower [wife a widow;
 That thou mayest not render thy child an orphan, and thy
 But station the host near the wild fig-tree where most of all
 The city is scaleable, and the wall exposed to assaults.
 For three times certainly, advancing in that (direction.)
 these have made an attempt on it, the most valiant 435
 Party of the two Ajaxes and the highly-renowned Idomeneus,
 And the party of the sons of Atreus, and the strong son of
 Tydeus: [spoken to them,
 Either, some how, some one well-skilled in divinations has
 Or else even their own spirit excites them to it, and prompts
 them." [dressed. 440
 And her, in return, the great helmet-waving Hector ad-
 "Assuredly to me also, wife, all these things are matters
 of care. But very deeply [ing robes,
 Do I fear the Trojan men, and the Trojan women of sweep-
 If, like a coward, I skulk apart from the war. [ever to be
 And my soul does not urge me to it; since I have learned
 Brave, and to fight among the foremost Trojans, 445

¹ i. e. turning their feet over as they walk, and so moving slowly.

ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος, ἥδ' ἐμόν αὐτοῦ.
 εὖ μὲν γὰρ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
 ἔσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅτ' ἄν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἥλιος ἱρή,
 καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο.
 ἀλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἄλγος ὀπίσσω, 450
 οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάβης, οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος,
 οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἳ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
 ἐν κονίῃσι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,
 ὅσσον σεῖ', ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 δακρυόεσσαν ἄγῃται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἀπούρας· 455
 καί κεν, ἐν Ἀργεὶ ἐοῦσα, πρὸς ἄλλης ἱστὸν ὑφαίνοις,
 καὶ κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηίδος ἢ Ὑπερείης,
 πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη· κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσεται ἀνάγκη·
 καὶ ποτέ τις εἶπησιν, ἰδὼν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσας·
 Ἔκτορος ἦδε γυνή, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι 460
 Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε Ἥλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο.
 ὥς ποτέ τις ἐρέει· σοὶ δ' αὖ νέον ἔσσεται ἄλγος
 χήτεϊ τοιούδ' ἀνδρὸς, ἀμύνειν δούλιον ἡμαρ.
 ἀλλὰ με τεθνεῖῶτα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,
 πρὶν γέ τι σῆς τε βοῆς, σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι. 465
 ὧς εἰπὼν, οὗ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ.
 ἀψ δ' ὁ πάϊς πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοιο τιθήνης
 ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθεὶς,
 ταρβήσας χαλκὸν τ', ἥδ' ἐλὸφον ἵππιοχαίτην,
 δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας· 470
 ἐκ δὲ γέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος, καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
 αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ,
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν.
 αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ὃν φίλον υἷὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε, πῆλ' ἐτε χερσὶν,
 εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ τ', ἄλλοισί τε θεοῖσι· 475
 Ζεῦ, ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
 παῖδ' ἐμόν, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,

¹ There is here a suppression of something to which the γὰρ answers. But these things are matters of care to me, for—

² Literally, the free day: in v. 463, the slavish day.

Vindicating both my father's great reputation, and my own.
 For¹ well indeed do I know this in my heart, and in my soul,
 The day will be, when sacred Ilium at some time perishes,
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the use of
 the ashen spear. [the Trojans hereafter, 450

But not so great a matter of anxiety to me is the misery of
 Or for (that) of Hecuba herself, or of king Priam,
 Or (that) of my brothers, who, both numerous and brave,
 May perhaps fall in the dust beneath hostile men,
 As thy (misery,) whenever some one of the brazen-mailed
 Achæans [liberty;²—455

Leads thee away tearful, having deprived thee of the day of
 And,³ perhaps, being in Argos, thou mayest be weaving the
 web by the direction of another female,

And perhaps thou mayest be carrying water from (the
 fountain of) Messeis or Hyperæa, [laid upon thee;

Forced much against thy will; but a mighty necessity will be
 And (when) some one at a future time, seeing thee pouring
 down the tear, says; [horse-taming 460

'This (was) the wife of Hector, who was the best of the
 Trojans at fighting, when they were fighting round Ilium.'

Thus at a future time some one will say; and to thee there
 will be again fresh misery [slavery.

From the want of such a husband, to ward off the day of
 But may the heaped-up earth cover over me dead,

Before at least I at all witness both thy shriek and thy
 dragging away." 465

Thus having spoken the illustrious Hector stretched
 towards his son.

But he, the child, turned back to the bosom of his fair-waisted
 Nurse, screaming, alarmed at the aspect of his dear father,
 Fearing both the brazen-armor and the horse-hair crest,
 Having noticed it nodding terribly from the very summit
 of the helmet; 470

And both his dear father, and venerable mother laughed out.
 Immediately the illustrious Hector took the helmet from
 his head, [over.

And it, indeed, he laid down on the ground glittering all
 But he when he had caressed his own dear child, and
 dandled him in his hands,

Spake, praying both to Jove and the other gods: 475

"Jove, and ye other gods, grant now that this my son also
 May become, as I indeed also (have) eminently dis-
 tinguished among the Trojans,

¹ This and the two following verses are parenthetical - v. 459 continues the
 sense from v. 455.

ᾧδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἱφὶ ἀνάσσειν·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησι· πατρὸς δ' ὄγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων·
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα, 480
κτείνας δῆϊον ἄνδρα, χαρεῖη δὲ φρένα μήτηρ.

ᾧς εἰπὼν, ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
παῖδ' ἐόν· ἥ δ' ἄρα μιν κηῶδεϊ δέξατο κόλπῳ,
δακρυόεν γελάσασα. πόσις δ' ἐλέησε νοήσας,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε· 485

Δαιμονίη, μή μοί τι λήην ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ.
οὐ γάρ τις μ' ὑπὲρ αἴσαν ἀνὴρ Ἄϊδι προϊάψει.
μοῖραν δ' οὔτινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
οὐ κακὸν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπὴν ταπρῶτα γένηται.
ἀλλ' εἰς οἶκον ἰοῦσα τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε, 490
ἱστόν τ', ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι κέλευε
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει
πᾶσιν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μάλιστα, τοὶ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάασιν.

ᾧς ἄρα φωνήσας, κόρυθ' εἵλετο φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ
ἵππουριν. ἄλοχος δὲ φίλῃ οἰκόνδε βεβήκει 495
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα.
αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας
Ἑκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο· κιχήσατο δ' ἔνδοθι πολλὰς
ἀμφιπόλους τῆσιν δὲ γόον πάσῃσιν ἐνώρσεν.
αἱ μὲν ἔτι ζῶν γόον Ἑκτορα ᾧ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ· 500
οὐ γάρ μιν ἔτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο
ἵξεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δῆθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν·
ἀλλ' ὄγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυν κλυτὰ τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
σεύατ' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστνυ ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς. 505
ὥς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίῳ κροαίνων,
εἰωθώς λούεσθαι ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαίται

Thus both excellent in might, and that he may rule vigorously
over Ilium;

And let some one hereafter say of him, when returning
from war— [off bloody spoils, 480

'He is even much better than his father:' and may he hear
Having slain a foeman, and may his mother be delighted in
her heart!"

Having thus spoken, he placed his child in the hands
Of his dear wife; and she accordingly received him on her
fragrant bosom, [pitied her,

Smiling tearfully. And her husband, having noticed it,
And he soothed her with his hand, and spake a word, and
called her by name: 485

"My love, be not, I pray, at all violently distressed in
soul. [trary to fate.

For not any man shall prematurely send me to Hades con-
And I assert that no one of men hath escaped his destiny,
Not a bad man—nor yet indeed a good man after it hath
been made at first. [ments, 490

But, having gone to our house, attend to thy own employ-
Both the web, and the distaff, and command thy attendants
To set about the work: but war shall be a care to all

The men—and to me especially that have been born in
Ilium." [helmet

So having thus spoken, the illustrious Hector took his
Plumed with horse-hair; and his beloved wife had gone
homewards, 495

Often turning round, pouring down the warm tear. [abodes
And speedily afterwards she came to the well-situated
Of man-slaying Hector, and she found within her numerous
Attendants, and she excited wailing among them all.

These indeed were bewailing Hector in his own house,
while yet alive; 500

For they said that he would not any more come returning
back [Achæans,

From the war, having escaped the might and hands of the

Nor did Paris loiter in his lofty dwellings; [with brass,
But he, when he had put on his famous arms variegated
Then hastened through the city, relying on his swift feet. 505
And as when some stalled horse, that has fed on barley in
his stable, [plain,

Having broken off his halter, runs prancing (across) the
Exulting, having been accustomed to bathe himself (in the
water) of a fair flowing [start up

River: and he holds his head aloft, and the hairs of his mane

ὦμοις αἰτσσονται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐῃφι πεποιθὼς, 510
 ῥίμφα ἔ γούνα φέρει μετὰ τ' ἤθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων·
 ὥς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
 τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥστ' ἠλέκτωρ, ἐβεβήκει
 καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα
 Ἕκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὐτ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε 515
 στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρας, ὅθι ἦ δάριζε γυναικί.

Τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 ἦθεϊ', ἦ μάλα δὴ σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω,
 δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναίσιμον, ὥς ἐκέλευες.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ· 520
 δαιμόνι', οὐκ ἂν τίς τοι ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐναίσιμος εἴη,
 ἔργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἄλκιμός ἐσσι.
 ἀλλὰ ἐκὼν μεθιεῖς τε, καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κῆρ
 ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἶσχε' ἀκούω
 πρὸς Τρώων, οἳ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἵνεκα σείο. 525
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν· τὰ δ' ὀπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αἶκε πόθι Ζεὺς
 δῶη, ἐπουρανίοισι θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
 κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσαντας εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.

¹ viz. drank to celebrate deliverance.

Around upon his shoulders ; and, he confident in his beauty,— 510

His limbs bear him along lightly both to the haunts and pasture of the mares ;

So from the topmost Pergamus, Paris, the son of Priam, All glittering in his arms, like the sun, had proceeded

Exulting, and his swift feet bore him along. And immediately afterwards [about 515

He found his noble brother Hector, when in fact he was To turn from the place, where he was conversing with his wife.

Him the god-like Alexander first addressed :

“ Respected (brother), assuredly now I am altogether detaining thee, though thou art also in haste, [me.”

Loitering, nor have I come in due time, as thou didst bid

But him helmet-waving Hector, replying, addressed : 520

“ Dear Sir, not any man, that was reasonable,

Would cast discredit against thee on thy exertion in battle, since thou art valiant.

But thou both relaxest it of thy own accord, and art unwilling (to exert thyself) : and my heart [count

Is pained in my soul, when I hear reproaches on thy account On the part of the Trojans ; who are engaged in great toil

because of thee. 525

But let us go ; and these things we will arrange amicably hereafter, if perchance at any time Jove

Grant us to set up a free bowl¹

In our mansions to the celestial ever-existing gods,

Having driven away the well-greaved Achæans from Troy.”

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